Millions United in One Iron Will for Victory

Nippon Times
Evening

Build a New Order Of Justice and Freedom

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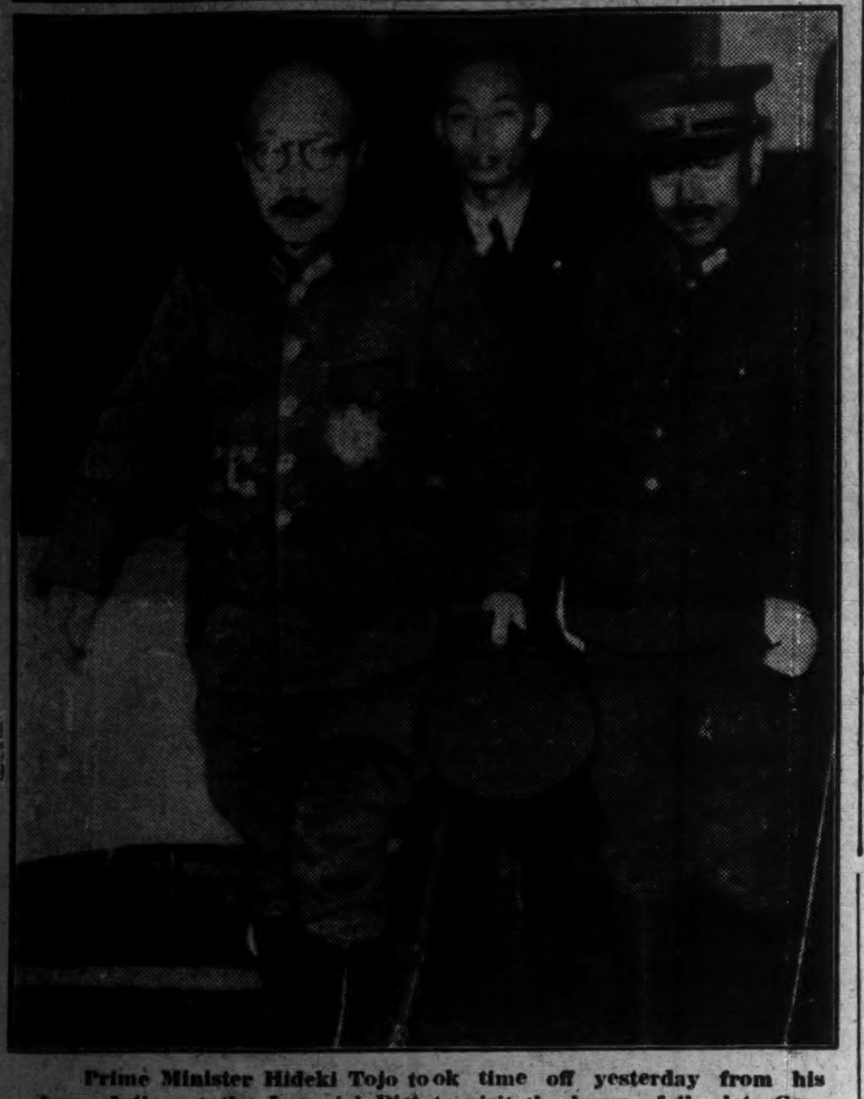
Makes Condolence Visit



Prime Minister Hideki Tojo took time off yesterday from his busy duties at the Imperial Diet to visit the home of the late General Senjuro Hayashi, who passed away Thursday.

Press Comments

Friday, February 5

MAINICHI—New Naval Victory; Stalingrad Fight Ends

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Adana Conference

New Naval Victory

MAINICHI—We receive two strong impressions from the new results obtained off Ysabel Island and Canton Island by the Imperial Navy. One is the fierce fighting spirit of the enemy that is not to be despised and the other is the genius shown by our Navy in both strategy and tactics.

Ever since the Battle of the Coral Sea, the enemy has suffered defeat after defeat in the Solomons area in nearly 10 engagements, big and small, that have taken place there. Only a few days ago one would have thought that it had enough after suffering such a disastrous defeat in the Battle off Rennell. But no, not one week after the event it had organized a new fleet and appeared off Ysabel Island, north of Guadalcanal. What was its mission?

It stands to reason that unless the United States navy dealt some major blow to the Japanese Navy, and that soon, it could never hope to save its prestige at home that had almost fallen to the ground.

It must be that Americans, so long fed on a sense of racial superiority, cannot yet understand why they have bitten the dust in any encounter with the Japanese. They can only explain it by some extraordinary ill-luck, some defects they could not prevent that have crept into their fighting machine and the like. Of course, the time must come when they will awaken from their long dream, but until then, we have no other course but to keep on thrashing them as they so amply deserve.

The submarine attack on Canton Island was most exhilarating. The islands of Canton and Endaberry, situated northeast-east of Guadalcanal, have been painstakingly built up as common bases of the United States and British air forces and jointly defended by the two nations. With the decisive warfare in the American-Japanese War shifting to the South Pacific, it is to be imagined that the armament of these islands must be considerable. In fact, all the islands scattered over the South Pacific under Anglo-American control must be regarded as more or less equipped as bases.

It was a brilliant piece of strategy on the part of our Navy, therefore, to have made such a surprise attack on Canton, the main enemy base, when the enemy was pre-occupied with the defense of Guadalcanal and its neighborhood.

Stalingrad Fight Ends

MAINICHI—The offensive and defensive campaign in the Stalingrad area which had raged for the last six months, a campaign of rare grimness and desperate heroism in the history of mankind, has ended. It has ended in the Germans abandoning the city of Stalingrad. It would have been greatly to their advantage if they could have held the city but that was not to be. The loss in human resources that the Germans suffered, like the Soviet losses, is considerable.

On the other hand, the Germans and Rumanians under Field-Marshal Paulus who defended the area, fought with amazing gallantry and endurance. It cannot be doubted that their sacrifices contributed immensely to the operations of the other contingents. By fighting to the last drop of oil for their tanks and to their last hand-grenade, they have enabled the rest of the German expeditionary army to make preparations for a counter-offensive that no doubt will be launched in due course.

The period of the severest cold over the theater of Soviet-German War has passed, but the Red counter-attacks, though frustrated so often by the firm stand of the Germans, do not seem to have stopped. What new stroke will the Germans make against the Red forces rushing in such desperation toward the

(Continued on Page 2)

Tojo's Clarification of India Issue Gets Support of Indians in Bangkok

Domei

BANGKOK, February 4.—Prime Minister Hideki Tojo's Diet message regarding Japan's policy toward India which was reaffirmed in the course of the meeting of the Budget Committee today is viewed by local Indians as having clarified again the lofty ideal of Japan for bringing about the Co-Prosperity of all Asiatics and also completely smashed the vicious Anglo-American propaganda.

In this connection, the Headquarters of the Indian Independence League here published the following statement:

"Prime Minister Tojo's recent statement has smashed American and British propaganda that Japan harbors territorial ambitions in India. His message delivered on the first day of the reopened Diet session in which the Prime Minister declared that Japan is striving to restore India to its natural and original state has greatly impressed the 400,000,000 Indian people, who have again been enlightened on Japan's lofty ideal for constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"That Prime Minister Tojo has promised independence for Burma during this year and also clarified Japan's wish to restore India to i's natural state has evinced the ethical basis of Japan's war aim to ostracize Anglo-American imperialism from East Asia and to build up an Asia for the Asiatics.

"The Indian people will fully understand Japan's true intention toward India and will deepen their confidence in Japan. Prompted by Prime Minister Tojo's declaration, their independence movement for clearing India of Anglo-American influences by joint efforts with Japan and to construct an India for the Indians will make marked development."

Axis Troops Hold All Key Positions On Tunisia Coast

Ports in East Area Now Fully Occupied— Algeria Control Near

By Arrangement with the Asahi
Special to the Nippon Times

ROME, February 4.—Crack German forces under the command of General Hans Heinrich von Arnim which have been rushing southward, have joined the vanguard of Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces at a point near Gabes. Thus, the Axis forces have occupied all key points on the east coast of Tunisia including Tunis, Bizerta, Sfax, Kairwan and Gabes.

Simultaneously, mopping-up operations are being conducted against enemy troops in various sectors. The joint Anglo-American-de Gaullist forces are being pressed toward the Gafsa sector west of Kairwan.

An Axis unit which has been advancing westward from Tunis along the Algeria Highway, is reported to have already occupied a point 60 kilometers from the Algerian frontier.

Under such circumstances, complete control of the whole of Algeria by the Axis forces is viewed as near.

200 Planes Lost

Domei

LISBON, February 4.—The anti-Axis forces in North Africa, since their start of hostilities in that area, have suffered a loss of some 200 warplanes, the headquarters of the same forces formally announced yesterday, according to a dispatch received here from Algiers.

Tunisia Enemy Stopped

Domei

BERLIN, February 4.—All localized offensive of the enemy in Tunisia were rendered futile by the timely blows given by the Axis forces, the latest Axis achievement in the same area being 14 enemy planes shot down, the German High Command announced today in its noon-day communique.

Meantime, some British air raiders visited the French coast facing the Strait of Dover, closely followed last night by another British attack from the skies on Hamburg, the same announcement disclosed, adding that 28 raiders were brought down by the German coast defenders.

In retaliation for these British attacks the Luftwaffe raided many harbors on the eastern British coast last night, wreaking havoc on enemy harbor facilities, the communique also revealed.

Chungking Paper Blames U.S. for Past Defeats

Domei

CANTON, February 4.—Responsibility for the miserable defeats of the Chungking regime in the past was cast upon the United States, when the National Herald, official mouthpiece of the Chungking regime, in an editorial outburst last Wednesday, blamed the past mishaps of the Chungking forces on the lack of war materials from the United States.

The journal further commented that the United States should know very well the conditions under which Chungking is fighting, for American papers have repeatedly pointed out in the past that Chungking is bound to collapse if things are left to take their own course.

Japanese in Chile Removed

Seventy-four Japanese and 168 Germans in Chile on February 2 left for designated towns accompanied by secret police, according to an Asahi dispatch from Buenos Aires dated Wednesday quoting a report from Santiago.

Imperial Airmen Again Raid India

Mainichi

LISBON, February 4.—British Headquarters in India announced today that Japanese Air Units bombed a British military position between Akyab and Chittagong yesterday, it is reported from New Delhi.

Eclipse Observers Meet With Success

Perfect success crowned the efforts of Japanese scientists who observed the total solar eclipse that took place early this morning at Kushiro, Nemuro, Obihiro and other localities in Hokkaido, it is reported from Kushiro by Domei. In the vicinity of Tokyo the eclipse was also plainly visible to the naked eye at the moment. The great preparations made by scientists of the nation for the study of the phenomenon, which will not be seen again for the next 92 years, were thus fully repaid by the notable success in making various scientific observations of the event.

BURMA TO FETE NEW FREEDOM

3-Day Celebrations Slated by Nation Over Tojo Promise

Domei

RANGOON, February 4.—All Burma will participate in a colorful three-day program beginning tomorrow in commemoration of Japan's promise to grant independence within this year.

On the first day, a gigantic rally will be held in Rangoon, at which time a resolution will be drawn up expressing the gratitude of the Burmese people to the Japanese Government.

A musical program, messages of congratulations by Baleshwar Prasad, President of the Indian Independence League in Burma, Pai Tse-chang, chairman of the Chinese Federation in Burma, Yaichi Ouchi, chairman of the Japanese Association in Burma, and Dr. Ba Maw, Chief of the Central Burmese Administrative Organ, as well as a flag procession are also slated for the day.

Featuring the second day will be a memorial service for the Japanese officers and men who died fighting in Burma and a lecture meeting, while athletic events, another rally and a movie program will be held on the final day.

Burmese Women Exhorted

Domei

RANGOON, February 4.—Appealing to the Burmese women who fought for the independence of Burma together with her, Madam Ba Maw, wife of the chief administrator, shared the joy of nearing independence with them tonight over the radio.

Stressing the mission imposed upon Burmese women, Madam Ba Maw stated that all Burmese women are required from now on to fight side by side with the men for their country's independence.

Touching upon spiritual aids given by the Japanese Consulate-General in Burma to her husband, Dr. Ba Maw, while he was in jail, she expressed her boundless gratitude to Japan.

Rios Accepts Resignation Of 4 Chilean Ministers

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 4.—The resignation of four Chilean Ministers, Public Works Minister Manuel Hidalgo (Socialist), Public Health Minister Miguel Etchebarne (Socialist), Land Colonization Minister Enrique Arriaga (Socialist), and Economy and Commerce Minister Frolian Arriaga (Socialist) was accepted by President Juan Antonio Rios today. Those four Ministers had submitted their resignation to the President some time ago.

Shonan Shrine Opens Soon

Domei

SHONAN, February 4.—The grand installation ceremony of the Shonan Shrine will be held on February 15, the anniversary of the fall of Singapore, as the construction of the shrine has now almost been completed.

AMERICAN MOVE TO HIDE DEFEAT SCORED BY HORI

U.S. Said Consistent In Belittling Losses Off Rennell Island

Spokesman Tomokazu Hori of the Board of Information again ridiculed America's reluctance in disclosing the naval defeats suffered by the United States navy at the regular press conference of foreign correspondents this morning in the following words:

"The American methods of explaining naval defeats chalked up against the United States naval units by the Japanese Naval Air Force off Rennell Island on January 29 and 30, when two battleships and three cruisers were sunk, one battleship and one cruiser damaged, and three planes shot down are faithfully consistent with its established custom.

"The American naval spokesman on February 2 admitted that there were 'some losses' but declined as usual to reveal the details on the very threadbare excuse that to do so will endanger the success of our future operations.'

"An American radio commentator from San Francisco on February 2 boastfully claimed the accuracy of the United States naval communique 'largely because the Navy Department does not release the details of an engagement until full details have been established and rechecked.' The American public as well as news commentators and, in fact, the whole world knows that it took the United States Navy Department a full year to 'establish and recheck' the results of the Pearl Harbor Debacle the announced results collaborating with the Japanese communique.

"Therefore, if the American public waits with patience for one year or so, their naval authorities will, meanwhile, carefully 'recheck' the recent losses and prove again the accuracy of our announcements.

"Later reports from the United States tell us that unofficial circles are now talking of 'major sea and air battles raging' and yet Colonel Knox who made such an untimely boast at Honolulu and who seeming-

(Continued on Page 2)

RENTARO MIZUNO PLEDGES ALL EFFORT IN NEW POST

Press Interviews Head of Asia Development League

Dr. Rentaro Mizuno, successor to the late General Senjuro Hayashi as president of the Dai-Nippon Asia Development League, in his first press interview since investiture, declared Thursday afternoon that his new duties, though important and copious, will be fulfilled with devotion backed by justice.

"At the time when the League was established," the new president said to the press at his residence in Shibaku, "the institution was concerned only with Manchoukuo and China in addition to this country. However, with the favorable progress of the War of Greater East Asia the field of its activities has been widely expanded.

"It is a stupendous undertaking for the League to see that all races in the wide expanse of East Asia will be guided under the single ideal of developing this sphere. The work will be realized only through close cooperation among the leaders and those led by them.

"The death of our late President, General Hayashi, is much regretted at a time when the League was starting its new activities. I am confident, however, that our work will be fulfilled on the strength of devotion backed by an explicit sense of justice."

Big Convoy at Gibraltar

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

MADRID, February 3.—A convoy of 75 anti-Axis ships dropped anchor at the Port of Gibraltar today, according to information from La Linea, Spain.

On February 2, a convoy comprising 32 freighters fully loaded with men and war materials and several tankers veered to the east through the Straits of Gibraltar.

Also, the British capital ship, Reknown, one aircraft carrier, two cruisers and several destroyers left the Port of Gibraltar yesterday afternoon for the Mediterranean area, it is reported.

Nation's Superb Loyalty Praised by Premier Tojo; Puts Full Trust in People

Government Expects Voluntary Co-Effort Of, Nation for War

All wartime administrative measures will be executed with full trust in the people's loyalty which is a unique national characteristic of Japan, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo declared at the general budget session in the House of Representatives yesterday afternoon, in reply to questions asked by Representative Shinjiro Honjo, Tokyo.

The Prime Minister, at the outset, explained in detail the circumstances under which he had arranged at the time of the outbreak of war with the United States and Britain. He said he had fully considered how the war would turn out and how the nation would act during the various phases of the progress of hostilities.

Trusts People's Loyalty

"In the case of a European country," General Tojo explained, "it would have been an absolute necessity that the nation be placed under martial law. This, however, is not the way of our country. . . . I decided on leading the whole nation in the conduct of the war, by relying on their superb loyalty to the Imperial cause."

Thus, the Prime Minister pointed out, the Government did not take any steps to place undue restrictions on the freedom of nationals, but resolved to leave matters largely to the spontaneous cooperation of the people with the Government on the execution of wartime measures. He then added that this would be the way the Government would follow in the future, much to the satisfaction

(Continued on Page 2)

RESULTS OF NAVAL BATTLES FOUGHT IN SOLOMONS AREA

Including the Imperial Headquarters report on the battle off Ysabel Island of February 1, the total results in the Solomons area since the first battle of the Solomons are as follows:

Enemy Losses

	Sank	Damaged	Total
Battleships	6	4	10
Aircraft carriers	4	4	8
Cruisers	35	7	42
Destroyers	21	15	36
Submarines	9	1	10
Mine sweepers	1	1	2
Warships of unknown types	—	3	3
Total	76	35	111
Transports	17	6	23
Grand total	93	41	134
Airplanes shot down or damaged		More than 943	

Our Damages

	Sank	Damaged	Total
Battleships	1	1	2
Aircraft carrier	—	1	1
Cruisers	3	1	4
Destroyers	7	3	10
Submarines	1	1	2
Total	12	7	19
Transports	5	12	17
Grand total	17	19	36

	Self-destroyed or not returned	Damaged	Total
Airplanes	234	31	265

SOVIETS LOSE 832 PLANES ON E. FRONT IN JANUARY

German Take Fording Point in Donetz Area

Domei

BERLIN, February 4.—The Soviets on the Eastern Front, during encounters with the Reich forces during January, lost 832 planes of which 690 were shot diwn in aerial combats, the German High Command announced at noon.

In the western Caucasus, the announcement revealed, the Soviets staged many offensives at various sectors, all of which were frustrated by the German defenders.

A strong fording point in the Donetz sector was occupied by the Germans in a furious attack during which the Soviets lost 47 tanks and 33 artillery pieces, either blown up or captured.

All Soviet attempts to flank the Germans in the Don and Donetz sectors were repulsed with hard blows.

Severe encounters staged around Lake Ladoga ended with the Germans holding their positions firm, the announcement added.

Slandering of Britain Banned by Eisenhower

Domei

LISBON, February 4.—United States officers will be subjected to severe punishment in the event of action derogatory to Britain, it was proclaimed recently by Lieutenant-General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in North Africa, it is reported from Algiers.

In his proclamation issued in the form of a memorandum, Lieutenant-General Eisenhower is reported to have declared:

"Every and each member of the anti-Axis forces is now required to unite and fight a difficult war. Any United States officer who takes abusive action toward Britain shall be severely punished."

In the above connection, it is reported that dissension and conflicts between the United States and Britain over French North Africa do not appear to have been wiped out even after the Casablanca conference and United States officers are bluntly criticizing and slandering Britain.

Ends Tour of Spanish Forts

Domei

LISBON, February 4.—General Asensio, Spanish War Minister, accompanied by his Chief-of-Staff, who had been inspecting various fortresses in the southern part of Spain, arrived at the port of Huelva, near the Portuguese frontier, from the port of Cadiz, northwest of Gibraltar, yesterday on a Spanish destroyer, it is reported from Madrid.

TURKISH CABINET MEETS FOR VITAL DISCUSSION

No Details Divulged; U.S. Envoy Sees Saracoglu

Domei

LISBON, February 4.—The Turkish Government held an urgent Cabinet session this morning, and important matters are said to have been discussed under the chairmanship of Premier Sukru Saracoglu, However nothing has been revealed as to the nature of the subjects discussed at the meeting, according to a report from Ankara.

Domei

ISTANBUL, February 4.—United States Ambassador to Ankara Lawrence Steinhardt called on Turkish Premier Sukru Saracoglu last night and conferred for more than one hour, it is reported from Ankara.

English Language Weekly Makes Debut in Burma

Yomiuri-Hochi

RANGOON, February 4.—Following the foundation of the Japanese language daily paper, The Burma Shimbun, the first number of an English language weekly, The Greater Asia was issued today by the Yomiuri-Hochi Publishing Company.

In celebration of the foundation of the English language weekly, Dr. Ba Maw, chief administrator of Burma, contributed to the first number a special message in which he expressed his country's gratitude for Prime Minister General Tojo's recent declaration in the Imperial Diet now in session.

The chief of publicity of the Indian Independence League, in an article which appeared in the English language weekly stated: "We have no affection for the English language, but it is a necessary evil until a common language is born in Greater East.

BRITISH WAR EXPENSES WITNESS STEADY RISE

Amount Per Day Averages 20,000,000 Pounds

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 3.—The British war expenditure is steadily rising, and according to the New York Times, the figure for one week ending January 31 reached £142,751,500 or an average of £20,000,000 a day, showing an increase of more than £20,000,000 a week over the figure for the previous week of £122,000,000.

The daily expenditure was £12,000,000 in June, 1942, but it rose to £15,000,000 in October, and now it has reached £20,000,000.

In the week ending January 30, taxes and other revenues reached £96,121,055, consisting of Customs revenue, £17,000,000; income tax, £46,879,000; excess income tax, £3,000,000; inheritance tax, £1,647,000, and other taxes.

The total tax receipt in January was £137,888,000 and the issue of national bonds as of January 31 was about £4,027,000,000.

Domei

LISBON, February 4.—Peter Fraser, Premier of New Zealand announced today that the war expenditure of New Zealand in 1942 amounted to £174,643,000, including army expenditure of £92,114,000, navy expenditure of £11,824,000, and air force expenditure of £32,834,000.

Australian Lower House Members Oppose Government's Militia Bill

Domei

LISBON, February 4.—The Australian House of Representatives is in discord over the discussion of the Expeditionary Militia Bill, according to a Canberra dispatch.

For the equivocal "Limitation" provision of the bill, the Government was criticized severely in today's session by the opposition party and even by parties supporting the Government, the dispatch reveals.

A House member declared that he will make a motion for the amendment of the bill when it is referred to the committee, the dispatch added. He also stated that the bill provides for the area where the militia is to be dispatched, but he asserted that the provision should be amended as "The area considered by the Governor-General as necessary for the defense of Australia.

On the other, there are some members of the United Australia Party, an opposition group, who insist on the unconditional dispatch of the militia.

Representing the group is Cameron, a house member elected for South Australia Province, who asserted strongly that the bill should be amended so that the militia may be dispatched to any area.

A. W. Fadden, a member of the United Country Party, also an opposition party, is reported to have stated that although the bill is unsatisfactory the opposition will be obliged to approve it.

WINTER EVENTS BEGIN AT NIKKO

Karafuto Teams Win First Day Honors--- Army Skiers Shine

The opening events of the four-day ski competition of the 13th Meiji Shrine National Physical Training Meet got under way Thursday at Oku-Nikko following opening ceremonies staged in the presence of 1,500 officials and athletes who gathered from the various prefectures throughout Japan, from Korea and Manchoukuo.

With national fitness and mass victory rather than individual skill as the theme of this year's meet, keen competition was seen in team races in the various divisions.

Capturing five first places in Thursday's events, the Karafuto teams from the northern extremity of Japan grabbed the opening day honors. Four five-man teams representing the railway bureau, civilian defense corps, industrial group, and forestry bureau of Karafuto finished first in their divisions while another team of four skiers from Karafuto finished first in the young men's group race.

An event that attracted much attention from the enthusiastic spectators, was the military ski troops competing in reconnaissance and dispatch order races.

Battling against icy winds and poor skiing conditions, the Hokubu unit No. 42 captured top honors in the army division's reconnaissance race. The six-man team was clocked in at 1 hour 28 minutes 11 seconds.

The dispatch race in the same division went to the Hokubu unit No. 412 who finished the race in 1 hour 55 minutes 9 seconds. The same races were held for middle school and industrial group divisions.

In the only individual event of the opening day, Miss Reiko Minami of Hokkaido Otaru Club, captured first place in the women's open slalom event of three kilometers. Miss Minami was timed at 4 minutes 58.8 seconds easily finishing ahead of her nearest rival Miss Ichioka, also of the Otaru Club with the time of 5 minutes 16.6 seconds.

SUMMARIES

Group Race 9 Kilometers

Forestry Bureau Division: Won by Karafuto (Goto, Miwa, Sato, Kuwabara, Yokoyama). Time—44.04; Aomori second (M. Yamada, Kawabata, K. Yamada, Ohmuro, Kudo). Time—44.23; Tokyo third (Shimizu, Imano, Mitsui, Hirayama, Adachi). Time—44.57; Hokkaido fourth; Manchoukuo fifth; Osaka sixth.

Railway Bureau Division: Won by Karafuto (Shiraku, Miura, Sato, Onodera, Konishi). Time—43.31; Niigata second (Kyotow, Okada, Mori, Ishikawa, Sakahashi). Time—48.22; Sendai third (Niibin, Mikami, Kami, Homma, Kageyama). Time—48.49; Osaka fourth; Sapporo fifth; Railway Ministry sixth.

Communication Bureau Division: Won by Tokyo (Masuda, Izumi, Yamaguchi, Ohno, Hoshino). Time—44.54; Sapporo second (Murai, Yoshimoto, Nagao, Sakatani, Okazaki). Time—46.40; Karafuto third (Hatanaka, Yamashita, Sasaki, Suzuki, Yaeikashi). Time—47.28; Sendai fourth; Nagoya fifth; Hiroshima sixth.

Civilian Defense Corp Division: Won by Karafuto (Ohashi, Onodera, Murai, Nobu, Endo). Time—43.23; Hokkaido second (Yamada, Sekiyama, Ohnishi, Shingo, Sato). Time—44.45; Niigata third (Hashimoto, Ikuma, Takahashi, Miya, Yamashiba). Time—46.25; Gunma fourth; Nagano fifth; Fukushima sixth.

Industrial Group Division: Won by Karafuto (Inouye, Era, Hirano, Hirata, Yokota). Time—44.15; Hokkaido second (Mizuki, Hiroshima, Sato, Kudo, Suyeoka). Time—46.59; Akita third (Mihara, Uminuma, Tanaka, Shibuya, Watanabe). Time—47.34; Niigata fourth; Nagano fifth; Gifu sixth.

Reconnaissance Race

Army Division: Won by Hokubu Unit No. 42 (Tanaka, Kiji, Futsuto, Nagamine, Harada, Takahashi). Time—1:28.11; Hokubu Unit No. 2 second. Time—1:38.52; Hokubu Unit No. 17 third. Time—1:38.58; Hokubu Unit No. 4 fourth. Time—1:39.49; Hokubu Unit No. 3 fifth. Time—1:42.8; Hokubu Unit No. 63 sixth. Time—1:52.50.

Middle School Division: Won by Hokkaido Asahikawa Normal (Kitani, Tanaka, Morlie, Saito, Murakami). Time—1:21.42; Akita Ohdate Middle second. Time—1:23.38; Aomori Noheji Middle third. Time—1:34.11; Karafuto Toyohara Middle fourth; Niigata Takata Normal fifth; Yamagata Nagauska Middle sixth.

Dispatch Order Race

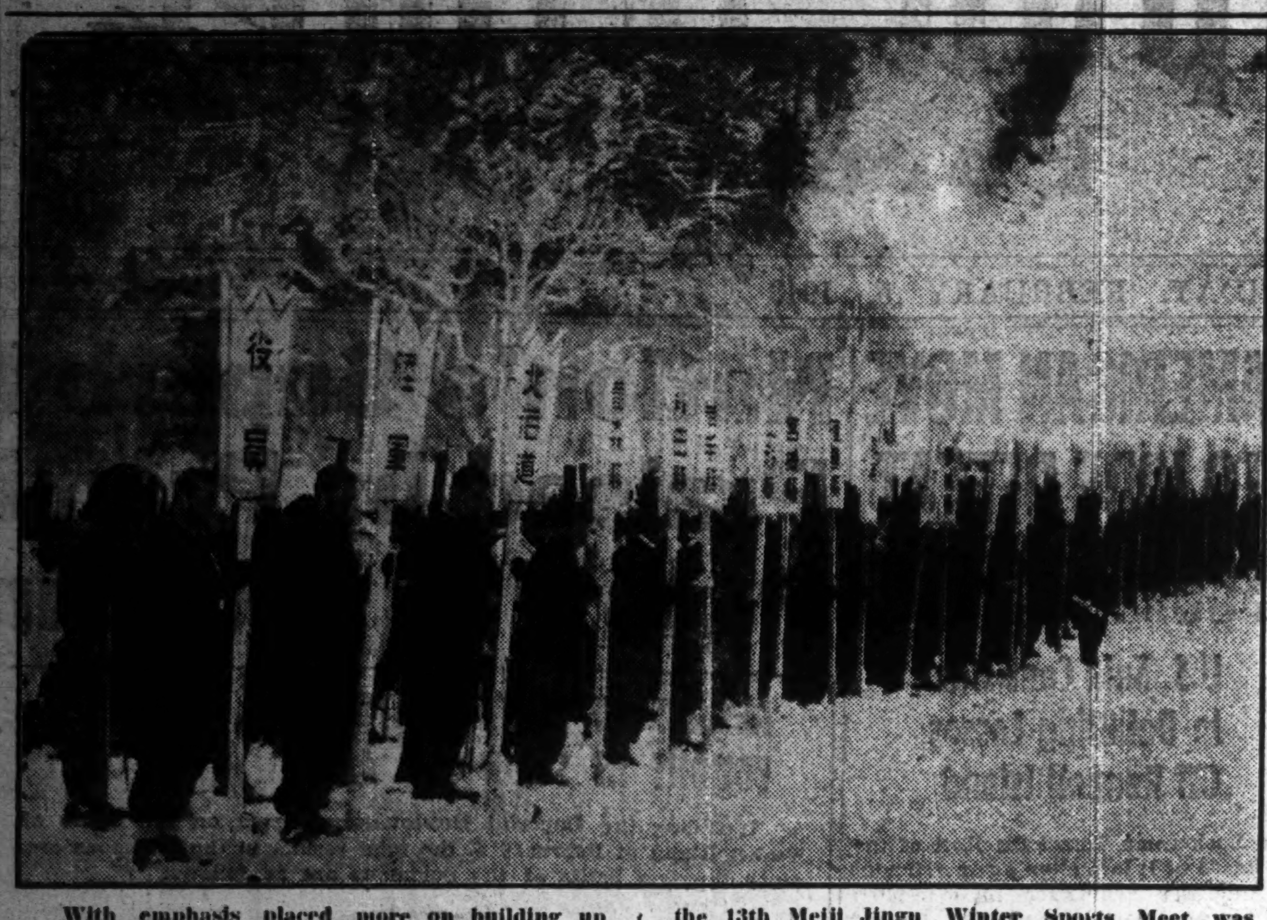
Army Division: Won by Hokubu Unit No. 412 (Wakabayashi, Kaneya, Ebina, Sato). Time—1:55.09; Hokubu Unit No. 4 second (Arakawa, Noima, Sakai, Sato). Time—1:56.25; Hokubu Unit No. 414 third (Kanaya, Ishioka, Sasaki, Sakata). Time—1:58.47; Hokubu Unit No. 6 fourth; Hokubu Unit No. 413 fifth; Hokubu Unit No. 7 sixth.

Industrial Group Division: Won by Karafuto (Nakatsu, Mizuyama, Abe, Senbaku). Time—1:34.46; Hokkaido second (Yamanouchi, Tajima, Yoshida, Abe). Time—1:35.48; Niigata third. Time—1:35.55; Iwate fourth; Nagano fifth; Miyagi sixth.

Women's Open

Slalom 3 Kilometers: Won by Miss Reiko Minami (Otaru Club). Time—4:58.8; Miss Ichioka (Otaru Club) second. Time—5:16.6; Miss Tsurumi (Nikko Club) third. Time—5:28.4; Miss Hatayama (Takata High School) fourth; Miss Takiyama (Otaru Club) fifth; Miss Hiraoka (Ohdate High School) sixth.

Ski Competitions Get Under Way



With emphasis placed more on building up endurance and physical strength rather than on skill and the breaking of records, the ski races of the 13th Meiji Jingu Winter Sports Meet was opened yesterday at Oku Nikko. Shown above are the nation's athletes lined up before the main stand.

INDIAN SITUATION SEEN WORSENING FOR BRITAIN

Meeting With Leaders Viewed Only Solution

Domei

LISBON, February 3.—Coupled with a dire food shortage, the political situation in India has been worsening since the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and other India National Congress Party leaders, it was revealed by a report from a New Delhi correspondent of the Times, London.

According to the observation of the correspondent, despite the softened attitude of C. Rajagopalachariar, former premier of Madras, cooperation is not likely to be attained between the Hindus and Muslims.

Continuing that not a single Indian is desirous of being ruled by Britain, the correspondent states that to find a way out of the present difficulties, Britain must depend upon Mahatma Gandhi and other National Congress Party leaders whom she took into custody last August.

William Phillips, special envoy of President Roosevelt, has been machinating in the above situation, since his arrival in India, meeting and conferring with such personages as the premier of Punjab Province and others.

In connection with the maladministration of the British-India Government, as seen in its food policy, a New Delhi correspondent of the New York Times asserts that British negligence will result in the sale of India to Communism.

According to the correspondent, the British-India Government, taking advantage of the food shortage is planning to cause dissension and conflicts among the various strata of Indian people so that Britain may effect a new "partition" rule of India. If Britain should materialize this scheme, it would be unnecessary for her to try to find a way out for the present, at least until the termination of the current war.

However, hunger may serve to facilitate the Communistic propaganda, but it is difficult to preach to hungry Indian people on nationalism.

Concluding his report, the correspondent asserts that Britain is purposely bringing about the current food situation thereby to wipe out the slogan: "Britishers, leave India," which is prevalent over the whole country.

Burmese Chief Inspects Air Defense Volunteers

Domei

RANGOON, February 3.—Dr. Ba Maw, Chief of the Central Administrative Organ of Burma, and Mrs. Ba Maw witnessed for the first time this afternoon a rescue drill carried out by the Rangoon Volunteer Air Defense Corps.

After the creditable demonstration, members of the corps marched before Dr. Maw who delivered an encouraging address. The inspection ended at six o'clock in the afternoon.

This air defense body, which was organized on January 17, now boasts a large membership of Burmese and Indian volunteers, who have already served valiantly during several past enemy aerial attacks here.

Under the spirited slogan "Protect Our Rangoon With Our Own Hands," the patriotic corps is playing the principal role in the civilian air defense activities here under the supervision of the local Japanese military authorities.

Swiss-Slovakia Pact

BERNE—Switzerland and Slovakia have concluded an economic agreement following negotiations at Fressburg. The agreement will regulate the flow of goods between both countries during the first half of 1943.

Families of Labor Recruits To Be Aided by New Organ

With a view to freeing the people recruited for labor from family worries thereby to bolster their morale, a juridical person, tentatively named the Association for the Relief of Recruited Laborers, will be established early next April.

The organ will be erected on the basis of the Urgent Plan Pertaining to Labor for Increasing Productivity which was decided upon at the Cabinet meeting on January 20.

It is understood that the association will treat the recruited workers in the same way as the Military Relief Association is treating the families of soldiers and war-dead.

The juridical person will be created with an appropriation of ¥18,000,000 of which sum ¥10,000,000 will be subsidized by the national treasury and the remainder by major factories.

The headquarters of the organization will be established in Tokyo and branch offices will be set up in the prefectures with the prefectural governors as their heads.

The organ will grant subsidies to the recruited laborers whose income is less than what they used to receive in their former vocations, thus to cover up the deficit.

It will also manage various material and spiritual relief work for the benefit of recruited workers, such as granting of condolence-money to the injured and scholarship funds to the bereaved members of workers who died during their service, commendation for those who have rendered distinguished services in the production warfare and entertaining the workers and their families with music, cinema, plays, etc.

In this connection Director-General Obata of the Patriotic Industrial Association urged the recruited laborers to continue their work voluntarily even after the term of their recruital has expired.

"Workers must not think that when the term of their recruital has expired, their hands have become unnecessary for the factories in which they have worked," he says.

"The factories are requesting that the term of recruited laborers' service be prolonged, for under the present system, workers leave their fields of service just when they have become accustomed to their work.

"Therefore, those whose set period of service has ended are requested to remain in their posts voluntarily and continue their work for the increase in production which is the most vital necessity for the State at present. To do this is to render best service for the State.

"Our association will conduct the spiritual guidance of recruited workers in line with this idea so that many skilled hands may come out from among the recruited laborers."

American Move To Hide Defeat Scored By Hori

(Continued from Page 1)

ly is unable to retract it, declares that the operations have not yet developed beyond a series of 'skirmishes.'

"Whether he knew or not, while he was explaining the Solomons action as 'skirmishes,' the Imperial Navy on February 1 took another toll of two more cruisers, one sunk and the other damaged, and 33 planes, including four heavy bombers, shot down. If two battleships, and four cruisers sunk, one battleship and two cruisers damaged and 36 planes shot down within a few days are only the result of 'skirmishes,' there probably never will be big battles in the Pacific."

Chiang Off for U.S.

Rumors of Chiang Kai-shek's proposed visit to the United States are being circulated but a broadcast on the night of February 2 from Sydney revealed that Chiang has already left Chungking for Washington, according to a special dispatch to the Mainichi.

Greets Nation at War

Reichsambassador Dr. Heinrich Georg Stahmer, following the Imperial Audience, yesterday, at which he presented his credentials to His Majesty the Emperor, expressed his happiness in being able to continue his activities for Axis success in Tokyo, at an interview given to the local press.

IRAN IS DRAINED BY BRITAIN, U.S.

Garrisons Stationed In Country Cause Terror Among Citizens

Domei

LISBON, February 3.—Anti-Axis forces now stationed in large numbers at various points in West Asia and North Africa are causing terror among the native inhabitants, who have been greatly drained of their foodstuffs for the purpose of feeding the foreign garrisons, it is revealed in various reports received here.

A Teheran telegram carried by the Daily Telegraph dated January 28 said: "The shortage of wheat flour is now a serious problem in Iran. In Teheran the case is most acute with mobs bursting out time and again crying for more flour.

"In view of the grave situation," the telegraph continued, "the British local authorities recently took steps to have 1,500 kilotons of flour imported.

"The Iranian Government now has a number of American advisers chiefly to take charge of the smooth economic activities in the country. One of these advisers has suggested that the baking of bread be taken into the hands of the authorities. The economic adviser's suggestion is now partly realized, but with no tangible results.

"The Government is now also seriously concerned over the vicious inflation threatening to come over the whole nation."

Regarding the dearth of commodities in Palestine, the Times, London, in its issue of January 29, described to the following effect:

"The living cost in Palestine has now been doubled since September, 1939. Commodity prices are skyrocketing. All salaried workers though their pays were slightly raised, are finding it extremely hard to make both ends meet. The local authorities are doing all in their power to cope with the situation, but no satisfactory results have been attained so far.

The Times, in the same issue, referring to the food shortage, in East Africa disclosed in substance:

"The case here is just as serious as other stricken places. The native inhabitants are daily telling of their insufficient supply of maize, their principal food. This is partly due to the poor crops witnessed in beans, rice and potatoes. As to the shortage of maize, it is attributed to the stoppage of its importation from various European countries. The authorities are contemplating some remedial methods for the situation. However none of these has been put into effect yet."

Thailand Reconstructs Cultural Structure

Thailand which is now taking steady strides toward reconstruction has launched various cultural campaigns under the slogan, "Thailand for the Thailanders," reports the Asahi. In order to encourage the realization of the traditional Thai culture, it has set up special committees to enhance the people's spiritual renaissance, to revive classical arts, and to heighten culture in general.

As practical measures, strict observation of public morale, tidiness in appearance, simplification of mode of living are being greatly encouraged. Among other daily functions, the flag-raising ceremony and one minute's silent prayer at 8 a.m. each morning are strictly observed. Recently the wearing of short sleeve shirts and shorts were formally prohibited at ceremonies. With the aim of heightening national consciousness, the use of all foreign languages in daily greetings was banned.

Army in Manila to Push Nippon Language Study

Domei

MANILA, February 4.—In order to spread the Japanese language throughout the Philippines and also to control and supervise various Japanese language organs concerned, the Japanese Language Association will shortly be established here by the Press Section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines, it was learned here today.

Branch offices of the projected association will be set up in various leading cities, including Davao, Cebu and Iloilo, while a library to facilitate the study of the Japanese language is also being planned in Manila.

These projects are expected to be completed by May 7, on the first anniversary of the fall of Corregidor.

The staff members of the Association will consist of a chairman of the board of directors, three standing directors and 30 directors.

Soviets Lose 6,639 Tanks

The Soviet army has lost 6,639 tanks during the 70 days since November last year when the Red forces began their winter counter-offensive, it was reported by the German authorities, according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

German positions? Only time will tell.

In view of what happened last winter, the temporary reverse suffered by the Germans need not cause dismay. It must be remembered that a step in retreat will sometimes give one a vantage point for two steps in advance. In a war of such magnitude as the German-Soviet War, it is essential to watch developments from a long-range point of view.

Adana Conference

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Churchill and Roosevelt are now busy flitting about West Asia in order to win over the neutrals or put life into the diplomatic offensive launched in that sector. The Casablanca conference has yielded no apparent result and the two now seem to be going their own ways, ill-concealing their conflict of interests.

It is only elementary dynamics for the United States and Britain now to be agitating, inasmuch as Germans are pre-occupied with Russia and Tunisia. Although, thus, it is the most rational thing for the United States and Britain so to agitate, the main point is what result such agitations can bring. It had ever been the method of the United States and Britain to use the strength of others to achieve their own ends, but with the forces of new order spreading over Europe, they could no longer depend on such tactics and have had to use their own armed strength. Even so, however, they have not entirely changed their tactics, their formula being to drag neutrals into the war to make them fight for them. Hence, the conferences.

Roosevelt is talking as if he wished to make the personal acquaintance of Premier Josef Stalin but it is unreasonable to suppose that rapprochement between the United States and the Soviet Union could be effected so simply. For Premier Stalin is not desperately engaged in war and his views and aims are as definite as can be. In view of the fact that there is no perfect coordination between the Anglo-American and Soviet efforts, the Anglo-American work with the neutrals can only be considered as vain strivings.

It is important to ask at this point what is the position of Turkey. The importance of Turkey lies in the fact that it would offer a base of operations for landing on the European continent or for an attack on the Balkans and also the understanding of Turkey is needed for passage through the Dardanelles and Bosphorus Straits in order to establish contact between the Soviets and British Mediterranean forces. In this delicate position, Turkey has observed a treaty of amity and neutrality with Germany and at the same time a pact of non-aggression with the Soviet Union.

Now, it is to be very much doubted that Premier Stalin has connived at the Adana conference. It would be a most curious thing if the Soviet Union did such a thing because the attitude of Britain toward Turkey is to bring it over to the Anglo-American camp, in spite of its real need of maintaining neutrality for various reasons, by making as if it would prevent the southward advance of the Soviets in the name of territorial integrity for Turkey. President Ismet Inonue, a statesman of military extraction, is not likely to be moved by strategic arguments in the mouth of those who have so often failed to live up to their boasts or promises. We should rather think that the attitude of Turkey which was not moved even during the Balkan campaign in which its friend Greece collapsed still forms the kernel of Turkish foreign policy.

Japanese Loyalty Is Unquestioned, Says Tojo in Diet

(Continued From Page 1)

of the interpellator and all others present.

Meantime, steps will be taken to see that those now requisitioned for service in various strategic factories will be replaced in their former fields of occupation or, if so desired by them, it can be arranged that they remain in their present posts, after their terms of service have expired, Welfare Minister Lieutenant-General Dr. Chikahiko Koizumi assured the Diet in the afternoon session of the general budget conference yesterday, in answer to the queries of Representative Masaru Sakamoto, Hyogo.

Stresses Vital Point

"In view of the important nature of the plants where requisitioned labor is employed," the Welfare Minister stated, "the Government is now of the opinion that even those whose term of service is going to expire will be retained if their personal circumstances allow it.

"However, if circumstances prevent those outgoing men to remain, the Government will see to it that they are re-established in their former positions. Something must be done to these people released from requisitioned labor to reward them in a similar manner to that of servicemen at the front after they are relieved of military service," Dr. Koizumi stated.

Yesterday's session of the Lower House budgetary conference opened a little later than 10 a.m., and both the interpellators and Government representatives who answered the former's interpellations manifested full cooperative spirit in the discussion on various wartime measures proposed by the Government.

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RASH BEHARI BOSE

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GERMAN ENVOY GLAD TO SERVE IN TOKYO POST

Stahmer Presents Credentials To His Majesty Who Grants Gracious Message

IS INTERVIEWED BY PRESS

Ambassador Sees Even Brighter Victories for Japan; Hits Enemy Propaganda

Dr. Heinrich Georg Stahmer, newly appointed German Ambassador to Tokyo, presented his credentials to His Majesty the Emperor in the Phoenix Hall of the Imperial Palace on Thursday.

In the course of the Imperial audience, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to give a gracious rescript to the new Ambassador.

Dr. Stahmer, who formerly was German Ambassador to the National Government of China at Nanking, arrived in Tokyo on January 28 to relieve the former Ambassador Major-General Eugen Ott.

Issues Statement

After the Imperial audience, Ambassador Stahmer issued the following statement to the press:

"At the time when I first came to Japan in an official capacity, two and a half years ago, there was a desire on the part of our nations to draw definite and binding conclusions from their community of fate and aspirations and their friendly cooperation which had already stood its test in eventful years. A treaty was sought which, far from being a mere alliance between Germany, Japan and Italy, would serve as the foundation of a just new world order, based on common ideals and views.

"Mine was the distinguished task to enter into a concrete exchange of opinions on this subject with the leading personalities of Japan. September 27, 1940, the memorable day on which the world-embracing Tripartite Pact was signed in Berlin, will always belong to my proudest recollections. I shall always be grateful for having been allowed to contribute my modest share to this epochal coalition of the powers of the new order in the East and West. Always shall I bear in mind that in those days I was granted the high honor for the second time in my life of being received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

"Today, two and a half years later, I had the great privilege of presenting my credentials as German Ambassador to Japan to His Majesty the Emperor.

"The Tripartite Pact which in the first place was to be an instrument of peace but which in the common demand for a just new world order allowed of no compromise, has in the meantime developed into a powerful military alliance, an inseparable, victorious comradeship in arms of the three young nations. Our enemies in their insatiable greed and in their blind conceit wanted it that way. For more than a year the soldiers of the Tripartite Pact, the soldiers of Germany, Japan and Italy have been fighting side by side in a heroic struggle. Rarely in History did a coalition of great nations give such a splendid account of its inherent strength as the Tripartite Pact in the great victories of the one short year.

Revolutionizing Events

"I was fortunate in being able to witness the revolutionizing events of the past 13 months in East Asia from one of the most important centers of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, filling a post where every day the achievements of the constructive cooperation of Japan with the nations of East Asia surrounded me as an impressive reality, and where perhaps more than anywhere else a perspective could be gained into the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere of tomorrow.

"I consider it a special favor that I was still in Nanking when National China, conscious of her growing strength, entered the war against England and the United States at the side of Japan, thus joining all those nations which stand united in a single fighting front against the Anglo-Saxon world enemies.

"With these vivid impressions in my mind I greet in Japan today, on taking over my duties, the country which is marching towards a glorious future as the leading nation of East Asia. I have come as the envoy of a nation which in the future,

(Continued on Page 2)

Stresses Japan-Germany Ties

"I have come to do my best in order that the friendship of Germany and Japan, tested throughout these years, may bear richer fruits for both nations every day and in all fields," said Dr. Heinrich Georg Stahmer, new Reich Ambassador to Japan. The photo shows him leaving the German Embassy Thursday morning on his way to the Imperial Palace to present his credentials to His Majesty the Emperor.

MILITARY SURGEONS ARE ACTIVE IN SOUTH

Liaison Agent Coming to Tokyo; Brilliant Results Achieved in Sanitation Work

Domei

SHONAN, February 4.—A liaison agent representing the Army surgical staff in the Southern Regions will shortly be sent to Tokyo in order to bring about a closer union of the authorities on the spot and the central headquarters in the work of health preservation on the Southern fronts, it is revealed today.

In this connection, local authorities point with pride to the amazingly low ratio of 0.1 per cent of sickness which is maintained at present among the Japanese servicemen stationed in the fever-infested jungle regions of the South.

This brilliant record which the Japanese medical surgeons have achieved recently is playing a great part in the work for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere now under way.

This achievement, however, local authorities revealed, was not gained in a day, but required months of tireless experimention which included the surveying of hitherto unexplored tracts notorious as malaria hotbeds.

Great Hardships Undergone

One surgical squad, in marching ahead of the working corps through these wild malaria-infested jungles and in supervising the project of drying swamps and disinfecting rivers, experienced hardships beyond the description, it is revealed.

The persevering efforts of the squad was especially responsible for the fact that not a single man among the entire working corps contracted any illness during the danger-trek.

When compared with the tens of thousands who fell victims to malaria and yellow fever during the construction of the Panama Canal, the brilliant record of 0.1 per cent sickness among the builders and defenders of Greater East Asia in the South, today is especially worthy of praise.

One responsible authority of the Japanese medical staff in this connection commented as follows:

"Japan has the vital destiny of cleaning up the fever-infested regions of the South from the standpoint of its role as leader of Greater East Asia alone.

"In order to develop Malai and Sumatra into real treasure vaults, the mere overcoming of jungles and swamps and the construction of first-aid stations and hospitals are not sufficient.

"A positive campaign of disease prevention is necessary first of all, for there is enough evidence to

(Continued on Page 2)

FIGHTING SAID OVER IN STALINGRAD AREA

German Losses Not in Vain, Says Communique of Fuehrer's Headquarters

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, February 3.—The fighting for Stalingrad has ended, but only after the gallant 6th Army had withstood the attacks of six Soviet armies for many weeks, enabling the German High Command to take necessary counter-measures on which depended the fate of the entire Eastern Front, according to a communique issued by the Feuhrer's Headquarters.

The communique follows:

"The fighting for Stalingad has ended. Faithful to their oath the German 6th army under the exemplary leadership of Field-Marshal Paulus succumbed to the enemy superiority. Their fate is shared by one anti-aircraft division of the Luftwaffe, two Rumanian divisions and one Croatian regiment who in true comradeship of arms have fulfilled their duty up to the last breath.

Heroic Fighting

"It is too early as yet to describe the course of operations that led to this development. One thing, however, can be said already today. The sacrifice of the 6th army has not been in vain. As a bulwark of their historic European mission the German troops withstood the attacks of six Russian armies for many weeks. Completely encircled, they tied down strong enemy forces during further weeks of heaviest struggles and serious privations. They thus enabled the German command to take the necessary counter-measures on which depended the fate of the entire Eastern Front. Confronted with this task, the German 6th army even held out when the Luftwaffe despite the most extraordinary efforts and heavy losses was no longer able to supply the encircled German soldiers from the air.

"A surrender, twice demanded by the enemy, met with proud refusal. The last fighting took place under the Swastica-flag that was hoisted on the highest ruin of Stalingrad being visible from a great distance. The Generals, officers, non-commissioned officers fought shoulder to shoulder up to the last bullet. They died in order to save Germany. Their example will be remembered through the annals of history notwithstanding the mendacious Soviet propaganda. New divisions of the former 6th army are already about to be set up."

Theaters Closed in Berlin

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, February 3.—Following the special communique of the Ger-

(Continued on Page 2)

DEATH CLAIMS GEN. HAYASHI, 68 YEARS OLD

Imperial Messengers Are Dispatched to Residence to Offer Condolences

LAST RITES FEBRUARY 7

Warrior-Statesman Participated in Russo-Japanese War During Port Arthur Siege

General Senjuro Hayashi, former Premier and president of the Asia Development League of Japan, died at his Sendagaya home, Shibuya-ku, at 11:10 a.m. Thursday. The deceased warrior-statesman was 68 years old.

General Hayashi had been bedridden since January 10, due to intestinal disorder. A complication of cerebral hemorrhage developed on January 18. This made his condition critical and on Thursday he passed away.

Upon hearing the serious illness of General Hayashi, His Majesty the Emperor was gracious enough to invest him with the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with Paulownia Flowers with the Grand Cordon and to promote his Court Rank by one grade to the Senior Grade of the Second Court Rank in recognition of his outstanding services as warrior and statesman.

Mizuno, Funeral Chairman

Dr. Rentaro Mizuno, vice-president of the Asia Development League, was appointed chairman of the funeral committee and Mitsuo Miyata, secretary-general of the same organization, vice-chairman. Funeral services will be held according to Buddhist rites at the Aoyama Funeral Hall on February 7.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress and Her Majesty the Empress Dowager were gracious enough to dispatch Their Imperial Majesties' messengers to the Hayashi residence to offer Their condolences on Thursday afternoon.

General Hayashi participated in the Russo-Japanese War as captain and adjutant to the late General Baron Satoru Nakamura, then major-general, during the siege of Port Arthur. He was granted a citation by General Count Maresuke Nogi, Commander-in-Chief of the Port Arthur Attacking Forces, for his unusual bravery in the general attack of Sungshoushan Fortress.

It was in 1932 that he was promoted to full-ranking general. During many years of his military life, General Hayashi occupied many important posts, including an infantry brigade commander, commandant of the Tokyo Bay Fortress, president of the Military Staff College, assistant Inspector-General of Military Education, Commander of the Imperial Bodyguard Division, Commander of the Japanese Garrison in Chosen, Inspector-General of Military Education, and others.

When he was commander of the Japanese Garrison in Chosen, the Manchurian Incident broke out. General Hayashi as commander of the former ordered troops under his command to cross the Chosen border across the Yalu River for the rescue of the Kwantung Army without waiting for the permission of the central authorities. General Hayashi then was determined to commit harakiri for his having mobilized his troops without the orders from Tokyo.

Became Premier 1337

General Hayashi was appointed War Minister in the Saito Cabinet in January, 1934, succeeding General Baron Sadao Araki. He resigned

(Continued on Page 2)

TOJO REFUTES ENEMY CHARGE ON INDIA ISSUE

Reiterates That Japan Has no Territorial Ambitions In That Country

ACTUAL PROOFS RECOUNTED

Prime Minister Replies to Interpellations in Diet Meeting

"Japan's attitude toward Manchoukuo, China, Thailand and Burma is standing proof that it holds absolutely no territorial ambitions in India; no matter what sort of vicious propaganda the enemy spreads, it is Japan's desire based on the spirit of the Hakko Ichiu to bring India back to its natural form," declared Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at the general budget meeting of the House of Representatives on Thursday.

The Prime Minister's declaration came after an interpellation by Ryo Koyama, who asserted, "The enemy is spreading propaganda that Japan has territorial ambitions in India. At this time it is necessary for Japan to make clear its unshakable attitude toward India."

Tojo Reiterates Policy

To this Prime Minister Tojo answered, "Japan's attitude toward India is just the same as I have already stated in my administrative speech. It is clear just by considering the objectives of this present great war that Japan not only has no territorial ambitions in India but that it is working to restore that nation to its true natural form. Japan is moving forward solidly in this direction based on the spirit of the Hakko Ichiu. This hurts the enemy who spreads propaganda that Japan's goodwill is nothing but a desire for territorial gains. But actualities prove Japan's true attitude.

"What does the enemy think of the existence of Manchoukuo as a full-fledged independent nation? The steady progress of the National Government of China at Nanking another great actuality. Further, Thailand's independence has been respected, its territories have been guaranteed and Thailand, with a complete feeling of security, is carrying out joint operations with Japan. What does the enemy think of that fact? And again, in spite of the heavy fighting Japan, as you know, has declared Burma's independence. What does that fact mean?

"The Philippines is in a position wherein Japan can do whatever it pleases with it. But today we have declared that if the Philippines cooperates with Japan's policies, efforts will be directed in bringing it independence at the earliest possible date. What does that mean to the enemy? That Japan has nothing whatsoever of such small thoughts as territorial ambition is proved by actual facts. No matter how much America and Britain try to distort and misinterpret this, it cannot be done. No matter what sort of propaganda is spread, it is destroyed at birth by actual facts.

To Aid Burma

"I will repeat. Japan not only has no territorial ambitions in India but is working to restore India to its true and natural form. I want to make myself clear on that point. Concerning Burmese independence, Japan's clear attitude has been announced. And for Burmese independence, Japan will extend aid, military, economic and political. And it is natural that Japan will cooperate to bring about independence.".

Today's Press Comments

Friday, February 5, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Economizing Livelihood

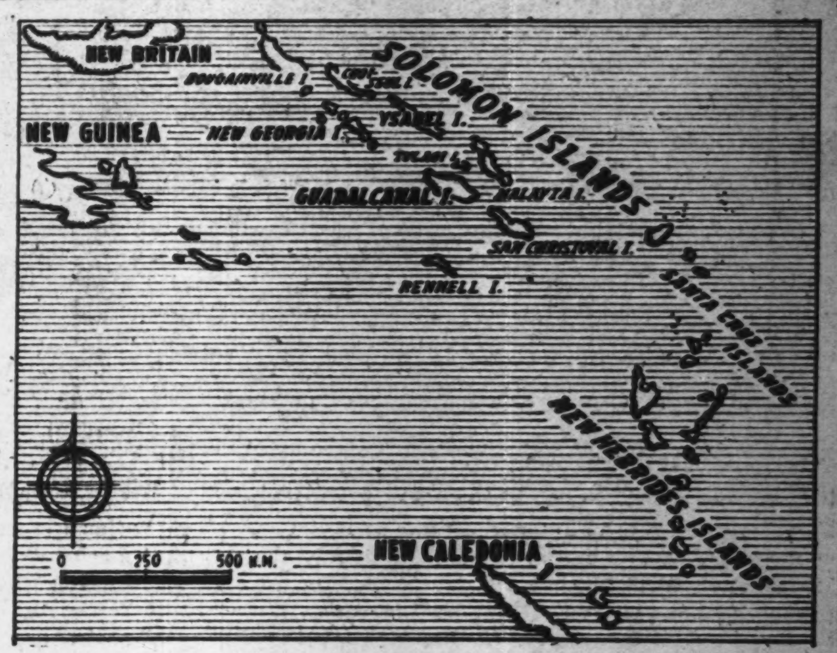
NIPPON SANGYO—It is known to all that the budget for the next fiscal year was formed with stress, both in revenue and expenditure, on a further strengthening of fighting power and a gigantic expansion in productive power. To fulfill these requirements of national finances it is necessary first of all for the entire people to bear well the increased taxation and to expend efforts toward saving as much as possible capital, material and labor and in concentrating these in urgent channels.

As national expenditures increase it is natural for the people's income to accompany this trend. Thus it clearly follows that the people's ability to bear taxation and to absorb bonds will also increase. But to maintain a balanced condition between national income and expenditure it is a first prerequisite that the people's consumption capital should not increase, and secondly, that consumers' goods be maintained in pace with the people's consumption capital.

According to an answer made by Finance Minister Kaya at the general budget meeting in the Lower House, the national income for the next fiscal year is expected to be ¥50,000,000,000, an increase of about ¥5,000,000,000 over this year. On the other hand because it will be neces-

(Continued on Page 2)

1 ENEMY CRUISER SUNK, ANOTHER IS DAMAGED IN YSABEL ISLE FIGHT



U.S. TRYING TO HIDE RENNELL DEBACLE

Embarrassing Queries Put by Newsmen When Knox Attempts to Explain

The United States Department of the Navy on February 3 issued a further communique and a statement of its spokesman on the Battle off Rennell, in which the amusing efforts of the U.S. Navy to cover up its disastrous defeat were but thinly disguised, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

The communique said that an air battle and sea battle were being fought between the United States and Japanese forces in the Guadalcanal area in the Solomons. A mobile unit was dispatched to the scene. In the present stage of combat, however, no particulars could be published, it concluded. The spokesman's statement supplemented these remarks by saying that neither the air nor sea battle in the Solomons could be called intense.

Secretary of the Navy Colonel Frank Knox at a press conference the same day experienced some embarrassing moments under fire from newsmen who were anxious to obtain less vague and equivocal answers to their questions on the happenings off Rennell, the same report said.

The previous communique of the Navy Department, they pointed out, gave the impression that a naval battle of considerable magnitude was being fought in the Solomons area. They wanted to know whether it was so.

Knox replied that it was erroneous to suppose that a very intense battle was being fought there. Nobody can say what it will be like in the future but what the Navy Department meant to convey in the communique in saying that a large-scale push had been started by the Japanese Forces in the Solomons area in order to wrest back the islands from the Americans was that the opposing forces, having scouted out each other's dispositions before a naval battle, were in their respective positions for action.

"Why was it that the Department of the Navy didn't make any announcement for such a long time after the Japanese Imperial Headquarters had issued its communique?"

To this sally, the Navy Secretary showed some resentment and resorted to pomposity:

"You must be satisfied with what I have told you."

"What were your impressions in the course of your inspection of the front lines?"

"What surprised me at Guadalcanal was that hostilities were confined to an extremely small section of the island and the American forces were occupying only a narrow stretch of land."

"The Australians are saying that your judgment of the situation at Guadalcanal is too optimistic compared with the actual war situation in that area."

"Well, it happens that I have personally inspected conditions there. So I ought to know a little more about the place than the Australian spokesman who hasn't even given his name. At any rate, we must, of course, be prepared for a long and difficult struggle throughout the Solomons area."

CURTIN POINTS OUT AUSTRALIA'S CRISIS

Former Prime Minister Hughes Also Sees Grave Danger Facing Continent

Australia is again facing a grave crisis with the advance of the Japanese Forces in the South Pacific area, Prime Minister John Curtin warned in the House of Representatives on February 3 in the course of debate on the Expeditionary Militia Bill, according to a Canberra dispatch relayed to Domei from Buenos Aires Thursday.

It would be a mistake, the Australian Prime Minister said, for a minor nation like Australia to dispatch an armed force of any considerable strength to any other front when it is already fighting a life-and-death war on one. The case is entirely different to that of the great Powers which can guarantee their own security and yet dispatch armed forces abroad on top of it.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill in declaring that he would not oppose the return of the Australians to their home country evidently understood the situation well, Prime Minister Curtin pointed out.

Nevertheless, he went on, Australian defense cannot be assured by defending the Australian continent alone. If the enemy forces occupied the islands around Australia, they would be able to obtain supplies from the rear and carry out large-scale attacks on the principal Australian ports with these islands as their bases of operation. Consequently, every means must be taken for the defense of these Pacific islands. It is not intended in the bill under notice to authorize the dispatch of the Australian militia to India or to any other British Dominion. The area assigned to the Australian militia is strictly confined to the Southwestern Pacific.

The Australian Government does not doubt that the seapower of the United States will continue to be effectively employed over the Southwestern Pacific and obtain results. For the present, however, it is inconceivable that the Pacific situation would undergo any sharp change.

William Hughes, former Prime Minister, emphasized the crisis confronting Australia in the following terms:

"Japan's fighting strength has not been weakened in the least. It can supply its expeditionary forces with materials or reinforce them and can mass large units for a large-scale offensive whenever it thinks it can do so with success. In this circumstance, the danger to Australia is still quite real. Only the most foolish would under-rate the grave danger."

To Train Mining Experts

To cope with the increased importance of Japan's mining industry in North China, the North China Higher Technical School will be opened in April, thanks to the efforts of the Oriental Unicultural society in Shanghai, reports the Tokyo Shimbun. Only Japanese youths are qualified for enrollment and upon their graduation after three years of thorough studying in mining, they will be expected to work in the various mining fields in North China.

Japanere Navy Air Force Again Scores Victory in Solomon Area

CANTON-ISLE HIT

Submarines Shell Military Objectives and Warships Anchored in Port

The Imperial Headquarters announced at 4 p.m. Thursday that the Japanese Naval Air Force on February 1 instantaneously sank one enemy cruiser, damaged another cruiser in waters south of Ysabel Island in the Solomons group, and also shot down 33 enemy planes of which four were large-type bombers over the waters around New Georgia Island in the same group.

At the same time it was revealed that Japanese submarines on January 23 and 31 shelled enemy military establishments on and Warships anchored off Canton Island in the Phoenix group.

The announcement reads:

1. "A Japanese Naval Air Force on February 1 made contact with an enemy fleet cruising in waters south of Ysabel Island in the Solomons group and attacked it and at the same time engaged in an air combat a strong enemy air force which challenged the Japanese over the waters around New Georgia Island and inflicted heavy damages on the enemy.

"The results obtained and our damage are as follows:

"One enemy cruiser, instantaneously sunk, one enemy cruiser damaged, 33 enemy planes shot down, of which four were large-type bombers. Our loss consists of 10 planes which bodily crashed into enemy target or which have not yet returned.

2. "Meanwhile, Imperial Japanese submarines on January 23 and 31 shelled military establishments on as well as enemy warships anchored off Canton Island in the Phoenix group."

Battle Is Described

Close in the wake of the brilliant victory secred by the Japanese Navy Air Force in the Battle off Rennell Island, Japanese reconnaissance planes flying over the Solomon waters seized another capital opportunity as they descried a powerful enemy fleet with two cruisers in the mainstay going northward on the morning of February 1. The visibility then was clear. The enemy fleet was escorted by Grumann fighter planes. Immediately the Japanese planes reported their finding to their base.

In another moment, a strong formation of Japanese bomber-fighter planes hopped off for action and darted right into the Grumann fighter planes. Zigzagging their courses, the enemy cruisers tried desperately to dodge the Japanese bombings, while at the same time fiercely fired their anti-aircraft guns. Bombs were dropped one after another by the Japanese planes and soon red flames started from an enemy cruiser.

It was at this time the Japanese commander's plane was hit by enemy bullets. As the gasoline tank began to emit smoke, the damaged plane dived itself against the enemy cruiser in self-destruction. It hitting the warcraft, which subsequently disappeared from sight. The other enemy cruiser, badly crippled and "panting", started to take flight. Out of 17 Grumann planes, 16 were downed one after another.

U. S. Losses Tremendous

With the instantaneous sinking of one more enemy cruiser, damaging of another and the destruction of 33 enemy planes off Ysabel Island and in the New Georgia Island area in the Solomons swiftly following the brilliant results attained in the Battle off Rennell Island, the total of enemy vessels sent to the bottom or damaged by the Imperial Navy in South Pacific waters around the Solomons since the First Battle of the Solomons on August 7 last year reaches the huge number of 134. During that period more than 943 enemy planes were shot down or otherwise destroyed.

In comparing the losses sustained by the enemy and by the Imperial

(Continued on Page 2)

GERMAN ENVOY PRESENTS VIEWS

(Continued From Page 1)

In days of peace and prosperity, hopes, to walk hand in hand with Japan, just as today it is fighting by her side. I have come to do my best in order that the friendship of Germany and Japan, tested throughout these years, may bear richer fruits for both nations every day and in all fields.

"I can hardly imagine a task involving greater responsibility than that of helping to administer and increase the rich capital of friendship and mutual trust, as accumulated between Germany and Japan in years of common struggle. In the fulfilment of this task I hope to contribute to the best of my ability towards the achievement of our common victory. I am aware that in my new mission I shall be able to build up on the work, accomplished by my predecessor, Ambassador Ott, in many years of untiring, successful efforts.

Many Friends Here

"I also find courage in the thought that my future task will be facilitated by the many good friends I already have in Japan and by the many new ones I hope to make. To the manifold inspirations I expect to draw from human contacts in Japan I am looking forward with particular joy today.

"I am also looking forward to all the enchanting experiences, awaiting me in a country whose age-old civilization, kindness, hospitality and scenic beauty, beyond the realm of peace and war, belong to the finest things this world has to offer."

In the course of a press conference at the German Embassy which took place from 5 p.m. Thursday, Ambassador Stahmer was asked what he thought of the work of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The Ambassador replied that he had the fortune to see part of that work being done in China and what he saw of it convinced him of its extraordinary success.

"The splendid results so far achieved by the Japanese forces," he declared, "promise even greater victories for the future. The great victory in the Battle off Rennell Island was a most fitting start for the new year. I am exceedingly glad that it augurs so well for the future course of the war."

Not Dismayed

Asked what he thought of the European War situation, particularly the conditions on the Eastern Front and the struggle at Stalingrad, Ambassador Stahmer said:

"Difficulties are always an accompaniment to warfare, so that I'm not at all dismayed by the situation at Stalingrad. Nay, I am confident that the valiant and self-sacrificing fighting spirit of the German people will triumph in the end."

"The anti-Axis nations are spreading their usual propaganda about their imaginary victories. What do you think of them?" a reporter asked.

"You have seen that the anti-Axis nations have frequently held conferences to make it appear as if they enjoy a united front" the Ambassador replied. "But it happens that they hold conferences whenever they find the war situation against them. Isn't it more important for statesmen and generals to demonstrate their efficiency than to hold conferences? Isn't this the most unfavorable time for such conferences? Through the veil of their false propaganda and frequent conferences we can see a reassuring vista of Axis victory."

"What do you think of China's participation in the war?" another reporter asked, to which the Ambassador replied:

"It is of utmost significance that the National Government of China has entered the war on our side and I do not hesitate to declare at once that it will bring important advantages to our camp. We can adduce many reasons but, for one thing, I believe that it will strengthen the war structure of Japan in East Asia and will serve to expand and develop it farther."

Military Surgeons Are Active in South

(Continued From Page 1)

make us believe that the former British and Dutch rulers sadly neglected to contribute their efforts in this direction.

"We are determined to make our disease prevention campaign 100 per cent efficient in order that there may be no obstruction from this direction in the work of reconstruction and in order that all Asia may turn out victorious in this holy war of liberation."

U.S. Rations Fruits

Domei

LISBON, February 4.—The United States War Production Board yesterday announced the adoption of a ticket ration system for fruits and vegetables throughout the United States as from March 3, according to Washington dispatches received here today.

Ice Keeps Manchoukuo's River Fleet Busy

The intense cold weather prevailing at this time of the year means a harder life for the men of the Manchoukuo River Defense Fleet, stationed on the Amur and Ussuri rivers. They are excavating the ice surrounding the warship to expose its bottom for docking operations but must be extremely careful for at a foot's depth is water. A slight mistake in the excavating, and there will be water shooting up to nullify the entire operations. For the water will freeze in no time, meaning more ice than ever.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry).

Nippon Authorities Doing Wonders In Administering Southern Regions

Method of Operating Military Administration Differs In Each Locality but People Are Happy as Solid Basis Laid

With a solid foundation set up in the Southern Regions, the various Japanese occupied areas are making a phenomenal start under the able and just guidance of the Japanese Military Administration.

In order to assist the military authorities, necessary personnel is constantly arriving from Japan, while those Japanese who have changed their vocations are being dispatched to the South to develop the industries.

According to the Asahi, native inhabitants are being permitted to have a voice in the Governmental affairs. Even the Sultans as in Sumatra are allowed to participate in the local administration under the command of the provincial governors.

In all areas concerned the military administration has made a smooth start and the administration has now reached a full-fledged stage.

Malai and P.I.

1. Peace and order: Compared with other areas, Malai and the Philippines are in less desirable conditions, because in a section of Malai a small number of outlaws is still operating, and the Philippines, consisting of several thousand isles, is hampered by inconvenient communications. In the other areas, the conditions are favorable.

The various races under the Japanese military rule admire the might of the Imperial Forces and are contented to be ruled by them. Stability marks the popular mind. In the Philippines, too, the long series of expeditions and pacification operations done by various military organs on the spot have borne fruit and the conditions of peace and order are improving steadily. This is a matter for congratulation.

In proportion to the progress of the war, however, the life of the people in these areas is bound to become stringent. Moreover, enemy counter-attack has to be expected. As a result, the military administrators are standing on their guard against the future, expecting that greater difficulties will possibly present themselves hereafter in point of maintenance of peace and order.

2. Administration: Upon the subjugation of various regions concerned, administration by military rule was opened. At the initial stage due to the incomplete military administrative organ, military troops were in charge of administration in some sections of the areas. As the military administrators arrived in due course of time, the impromptu rule by military troops was transferred to the administrators. The method of operating military administration differs according to each locality. Some noted characteristics are given below:

The Philippines: In view of the form of rule heretofore existing in the Philippines, the administration was allowed to be done by the Filipinos. The Army gives directions and guidance in matters of principle and of importance. By this method, efforts are being made to attain the object of military administration.

As is well-known, Jorge B. Vargas was made the Chairman of the Executive Commission, and on January 23, 1942, Filipinos were allowed to organize an administrative office under a pre-war system. This office is functioning as part of the military administration, having charge of directed contact with the Filipinos.

As regards the local administration, the pre-war 49 provinces and 10 cities have been reorganized into 46 provinces and eight cities. These provinces and cities have also been placed under the charge of Filipino governors and mayors, who are under the control and supervision of the military administrative headquarters.

Burma: In Burma, as in the Philippines, the native administrators headed by Dr. Ba Maw organized an administrative office on August 1, 1942, under a formula similar to that of the Philippines, under the control of the Japanese Military Administration. This native organ is taking charge of all areas except the Shan States and Karenni Province. In these provinces excepted, the military administration is having direct charge of them but the administrative rights of the sultans are recognized and these Sultans are being allowed to have direct contact with the lower strata of people.

Since the commencement of hostilities, the Burmese have been giving the Imperial Forces heartfelt cooperation. The military administration, accordingly, has been functioning very smoothly and widespreadly, and the conditions of peace and order are of the best. This is quite reassuring, especially in view of the importance of the present stage of the war in Burma.

Malai and Sumatra

Malai and Sumatra: Unlike the Philippines and Burma, the Army itself is conducting the entire administration of Malai and Sumatra, with the central administration in charge of the military administration supervision department, while for local administration, mayors and provincial governors (military administration, mayors and provincial governors) and subordinate officials have been appointed for the Special City of Shonan and 10 provinces of Malai as well as for 10 provinces of Sumatra.

For the administration of smaller areas such as ken (prefecture) and areas of lesser importance, a sufficient number of native administrators is employed so as to attain the object of administration with as small a number of Japanese administrators as possible, making a marked difference to the system in the Philippines and Burma where the administrative office is set up.

With regard to the Sultans, their social honor and religious authority are being allowed to be maintained so as to be of use for the guidance of the minds of the masses. In Sumatra, the Sultans are allowed to participate in local administration under the command of the provincial governors. As for the Chinese residents, especially those of the merchant class, who constitute 40 per cent of the population of Malai, they have come to be obedient to the command of the Japanese military as the latter dealt with them in a strict manner at the outset. At present, these Chinese are cooperating in the Japanese policies.

Java: The administration of Java is being run nearly on the same line as in Sumatra. The military administration supervision department has dispatched military administrative governors and other officials to 17 provinces and the Special City of Djakarta to work as provincial governors and mayors. In two provinces they have their Sultans as the men responsible for the administration of the provinces with the political affairs guidance department in charge of guidance and supervision over them.

The Dutchmen in Java are about 200,000 in number, of which about 50,000 are men of pure Dutch blood. The leading men among them are being held in detention, while the rest are allowed to reside under restrictions. But oil and railway technicians and also scientists in principal research institutes who are useful to the Japanese Military Administration are being put to useful work.

North Borneo: The administration here is chiefly similar to that in Malai and Sumatra, being ruled under five divisions. Contrary to other localities, North Borneo was heretofore under the strong political influence of Chinese residents. As the posts of the governors of prefectures were mostly held by them, the Japanese military administrative officials had to be partly increased in number, and steps have been taken to have the posts of the governors of prefectures taken by Japanese officials.

As regards the conditions of advance of the Japanese to the South, the Yamato race advancing to the various Southern Regions has the mission of exercising guidance over the various races coming under Japanese rule, so that such an idea as that of emigration is demanded to be eradicated. However, in view of the increasing need of personnel for the construction enterprises in Japan, Manchoukuo and China, which forms the pivot of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, especially the increase of workers engaged in the munitions industries and of the military troops, it has been found a difficult matter to have a large number of Japanese dispatched to the South. It is gratifying, on the other hand, to see the rising enthusiasm among the Japanese people to go to the South. There are many people in need of changing their vocations who are desiring to come over to the Southern Regions. In view of the foregoing situation, however, it is difficult to send all these people to the South.

Nippon Nationals Invited

If there are men among those changing their vocations, who are unable to engage in important industries at home but who are required in the South for military administration and industrial development, they will be taken to the South for the benefit of the Southern Regions and to this country. With regard to these persons, therefore, investigations are now being conducted on the spot as to the number of persons actually required and the kind of occupation possible of success.

Next, learning the lesson taught by our work in Manchoukuo and China in the past, attention will be paid more than ever to the need of giving proper education and training to the Japanese going southward so as to enable them to lead and guide the natives. In case delinquents are found, a drastic step will be taken of sending them back to the homeland. Up to the present, a certain number of such persons has already been sent back to Japan.

As for the Japanese who formerly resided in the Southern Regions, the Government decided on the policy of allowing them to go to the South by priority. Such Japanese, therefore, were found returning to the South in an increasing number. These Japanese are being employed to utilize their past experience in playing an intermediary role between the military administrators and natives. The number of Japanese who went to the South up to the end of December last year was 6,000 to 7,000 for the military organs (mostly military administrative organs) and equal numbers for those engaged in economic development. The Japanese who went there for the second time numbered some 3,000.

ENEMY CRUISER SUNK OFF YSABEL

(Continued From Page 1)

Forces, the results show that in warships the enemy's losses are 3.3 times greater than that of the Imperial Forces, and 3.7 times as great in aircraft.

This rate, when compared to that up till early summer last year, a period which can be called the preliminary stage of the war, shows a large decline. And that fact indicates how truly furious is the war in the South Pacific and how actually stubborn is the enemy's resistance. Modern sea battle is a war of wearing down and using up material and the reason why it is necessary also to win the war of production lies on this point.

Submarines Scare Enemy

The Imperial Navy's submarines, since the beginning of the war, have been active in the seven seas and on February 24 last year bombarded for the first time the American homeland and blasted military establishments on the California coast and terrorized Roosevelt and the citizens of America.

Following that on June 21, Vancouver Island in Canada was bombarded and on the next day military establishments on the Oregon coast were hit by Japanese submarines.

This time, on January 23 a Japanese submarine broke water immediately off the shores of Canton Island in the Phoenix group in the Solomons and carried out a bold bombardment of military establishments on that island. About 10 hits were scored and severe damage was done.

On January 31 a Japanese submarine again appeared just off the port of this island, cannonaded an enemy special seaplane carrier scoring about 10 hits and severely damaging it, and calmly ignoring hysterical enemy turmoil quietly disappeared.

The bombarding by a submarine of a vessel at anchor in its port is unprecedented and the bombardment of an enemy vessel in the port at Canton Island was accomplished only because it was done by an Imperial Navy submarine. Canton Island, together with Enderbury and Samoa, is a connecting base in the southern attack route binding Hawaii and Australia.

Without considering the material results of this feat, the threat at U.S.-Australian communications brought about by this bombardment, together with the activity of the Naval air arm, can be considered infinite.

Canton Island in the Phoenix Group, which was raided by our gallant submarines, is a coral island and is located 2,000 miles southeast of Otori (Wake) Island and about 2,000 miles northeast of the Solomon Group. It is situated not far from Enderbury and Samoa.

The island is eight miles long and four miles wide. Coconuts are its main products. It used to produce phosphoric ore. It did not belong to any particular country, but it was in August, 1938, that an agreement for using it for their mutual interest was concluded between the United States and Britain. A British schooner first came to that island in 1936. The British warship Wellington called there in June of the same year carrying a solar eclipse observation party from England. An American warship also called there for the same purpose. A dispute then arose between the two countries as to the possession of the island.

In March, 1938, the Washington Government issued a declaration concerning its suzerainty over both Canton and Enderbury and put up wireless equipment. That Government also gave permission to the Pan-American Airways for the use of Canton Island on the same conditions as Wake Island. Finally, the two Governments concluded the above agreement providing for its joint use without referring to the territorial possession.

Japanese Warplanes Blow Up Laohokow On Han River Bank

Domei

CANTON, February 4.—Swooping down upon Laohokow, strategic town on the banks of the Han River in northwest Hupeh Province, in two waves, Japanese aircraft yesterday morning blasted enemy military establishments causing great damage, according to reports from Chungking today.

DEATH CLAIMS GEN. HAYASHI

(Continued from Page 1)

from the post in September of the following year, transferring his position to General Yoshiyuki Kawashima. In 1936 General Hayashi was placed on the retired list. It was in February, 1937, that he was ordered to form a Cabinet succeeding the Hirota Cabinet.

The death of General Hayashi has brought the number of senior statesmen to seven, excluding Marquis Koichi Kido and Dr. Yoshimichi Hara, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and President of the Privy Council, respectively. The seven remaining senior statesmen are Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, Admiral Keisuke Okada, Koki Hirota, Prince Fumimaro Konoe, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, General Nobuyuki Abe and Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, all former Premiers.

With the passing of Count Keigo Kiyoura last year and of General Senjuro Hayashi today, a feeling of loneliness permeates the group of senior statesmen.

The Hayashi Cabinet is remembered for having inaugurated the practice of consulting the senior statesmen and the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal whenever a Cabinet change occurred.

It is recalled that General Hayashi who was placed in the reserve list in 1936 was ordered by His Majesty the Emperor to form a new Cabinet when the Hirota Cabinet tendered its resignation in February 1937. In the wake of the wholesale resignation of his Cabinet after four months in office, General Hayashi became the Chairman of the Japan Muslim League and Chairman of the General Affairs Committee of the Asia Development League of Japan. On the occasion of the reorganization of the league in May of last year, General Hayashi was appointed its president.

General Hayashi was highly respected in political circles as one of the highest statesmen close to the Throne.

Mizuno New President

Dr. Rentaro Mizuno, vice-president of the Asia Development Federation of Japan, was installed as president of the federation, succeeding General Hayashi.

Dr. Mizuno formerly served as Home Minister in the Kato Cabinet in 1923 and Education Minister in the Tanaka Cabinet in 1927.

FIGHTING SAID OVER IN STALINGRAD AREA

(Continued From Page 1)

man High Command on the fall of Stalingrad and the heroic fighting of the 6th German army Reich Minister for Propaganda Dr. Goebbels issued a decree ordering the closing of all movies, theaters, public shows and other public performances of whatever nature throughout the Reich for the period from February 4 to 6 inclusive.

The following details have become known regarding the fighting in Stalingrad. The heroic battle of the 6th army began west of the city on the barren steppe with neither trees nor bushes and houses. The huge numerical superiority of the attacking Soviet armies gradually forced the German, Rumanian and Croat defenders to give way step by step, having to give up all the well incased positions and to take up new ones on the bare frozen grounds of the open plains where temperatures of 35 degrees below zero as well as the biting northeast wind prevented every entrenchment.

Men Exhausted

"Wholly exhausted and without food for days both men and officers united their efforts in the common task of pulling by hand cannons, field-kitchens, etc. over many kilometers of steppe, covered with deep snow. Fuel for the tractors had already been used up and all the horses had long since been eaten up.

"Fighting furiously the Germans, Rumanians and Croats were gradually forced back into the ruins of the city. Weakened by hunger, sickness and vermins as well as the lack of water the survivors had given up all hope of being relieved. Ammunition was running out.

"The only connection with the German troops, fighting far away on the Don, was by means of supply planes. The latter however were dependent on the weather conditions—being unable of flying in fog and snow,—and later they had no landing possibility at all left. The comrades of the Luftwaffe did all they could, often breaking their machines on the makeshift airfields. Bombers, normally carrying a crew of five, often transported as many as 16 wounded from the Stalingrad front back home.

The battle for Stalingrad has now ended and the city has become the grave of many hundred thousand Bolshevist soldiers. The fighting strength of six Soviet armies has been tied up here and the important Soviet supply lines of this area were cut off by the German 6th army which thus prevented the Soviets from receiving their supplies in time for their desperate winter offensive on the Don and Donetz.

Germans Determined

The news of the fall of Stalingrad first reached the German people via radio. The people in the streets stopped listening to the news, broadcast by the public address system, with serious and determined faces. The people in the cafes and restaurants rose from their seats raising their hands in the German salute singing the national anthems. The German radio after playing the German national anthem played the Rumanian and Croatian national anthems in honor of the two Rumanian divisions and one Croatian regiment who fought side by side with the German 6th army.

When the special announcement from the Fuehrer's Headquarters was read by the spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse at the Reich press conference all journalists spontaneously stood up and remained standing while the announcement was read.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

sary for national capital and capital for production expansion to increase in order to handle expenses necessary for war the people's consumption capital for the next fiscal year is expected to drop lower than this year's ¥15,000,000,000.

As is clear from the Finance Minister's statement, the people's living in the next fiscal year, from the standpoint of demand and supply of capital in the nation as a whole, cannot escape the fate of being lowered. And from the standpoint of demand and supply of material and labor, because these will be directed in greater quantities toward increasing fighting power, there will be, needless to say, a further cutting down of consumers' goods and consumption.

As for the general public, it is necessary to increase savings, to cut down fundamentally consumption living and to work with greater efforts toward the increasing fighting power. The Government should not only desire the people to cut down their living but should take further concrete and active steps and make it possible for the people to drive forward with a feeling of security toward cutting down consumption and to increase savings. It is necessary at present to lay stress on the rationalization of distribution and in the security of supply.

NOTICE

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned vessels were captured by the Imperial Navy, and are to be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days from the day following this notification.

February 5, 1943.

SASEHO PRIZE COURT

Type of vessel	Name of vessel	The owners of vessel		Captain
		Nationality		
Launch	Robin	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
„	Unknown	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„
„	Sun Beam	„	„	„
Iron Barge	B. J. 170 (O. B. B. 28)	„	„	„
Yacht	Undine	British	W. R. McBain	„
„	Restless	American	O. D. Terrell & R. W. Brewer	„
Wooden Barge	Dragon 3	British	D. H. Benjamine & Bro's Co.	„
„ „	„ 1	„	„	„
Steamer	Victoria	Unknown	Unknown	„

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BRITISH MISDEEDS IN INDIA
RASH BEHARI BOSE

It is the purpose of this book to give whatever light it may upon the conditions in India at this time. It hopes to enlighten the readers on the situations which have evolved between the British and the people of India, and to help solve the innumerable problems which have faced and which will face India in her stand for independence.

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DE VEGH ENTERTAINS JAPANESE OFFICERS

Hungarian Minister Recalls Inter-Allied Missions in 1st World War

Lieutenant-General Heisuke Yanagawa, former Minister of Justice, Commander Takeo Yamagata, Councillor of the Imperial Household and former Deputy Grand Master of Ceremonies, Captain Kyosuke Mizuno, Master of Ceremonies, and other senior officers of the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy were hosts to Nicholas de Vegh, Hungarian Minister to Japan, at a dinner party given in his honor on Wednesday at 7 p.m. at the Peers' Club.

A historic coloring was given to this friendly gathering by the fact that the majority of the hosts, 20 odd years ago performed their official duties in capacities of Japanese delegates to the Inter-Allied Missions which functioned in Budapest for the execution of the stipulations of the Trianon Treaty of Peace after the conclusion of the first World War.

Twenty years ago, Lieutenant-General Yanagawa was head of the Japanese delegation attached to the Hungarian-Yugoslavian Boundary Delimitation Commission, while Major-General Viscount Michitaro Oshima and Major-General Kiyomaro Otani were chief delegates to the Inter-Allied Military Mission of Control.

As the dinner party was given on the behalf of all Japanese Army and Navy officers who served with the Missions in Hungary 20 years ago, Lieutenant-General Rikichi Ando, is also mentioned on this occasion.

Rear-Admiral Soichi Kasuya, who was head of the Japanese delegation attached to the Danube and Adria Commission which among other things organized the river-police and Danube flotilla for Hungary, died last year in Tokyo, while Major-General Sano who was chief delegate to the Hungarian-Rumanian Boundary Delimitation Commission also died last year.

In the second World War, as events rolled on, the boundaries of Hungary which had been so savagely crippled after the first World War, have been undergoing great changes in favor of Hungary ever since she participated in as a partner of the Axis Powers.

Today, Japan and Hungary united in close bonds of cultural and political cooperation, offer a historical background for discussing the past and present unparallelled great events and hosts and guests were engrossed in most friendly and vivid conversations for several hours.

GOLF RENAMED 'DAKYU'; TOURNAMENTS ANNOUNCED

Viscount Inoue Named Head Of New Department to Up Physique of Nation

With a view to promoting physical training so as to make the physique of the nation better suited for the service of the State, the game of golf, which it is recalled was introduced to Japan some 40 years ago, has been renamed 'dakyu' and the Golf Department of the Dai-Nippon Physical Training Association will make a fresh start under the new name of Dakyu Department.

Meanwhile, Viscount Tadashiro Inoue has been appointed as head of the department, while Hideo Kishida and Tsuneshiro Matsuo were named as standing directors with Seiichi Takahata, Shintaro Kawakita and Fusajiro Ichinomiya as directors.

Dakyu tournaments slated for this year were simultaneously announced as follows: Kanto vs. Kansai Championship Series to be held on June 1 at Ibaragi; Championship Series at Ibaragi on June 2, 3 and 5; Kanto vs. Kansai Championship Series on August 31 at Takanodai; All-Japan Championship Series on September 1, 2, 3 and 4 at Takanodai; and All-Japan Championship Series on October 7, 8 and 9 at Fujisawa.

TO REVISE RUGBY RULES

Purpose Seen to Make Game Into Real Japanese Sport

As the result of the joint meeting of the trustees, promoters and referees of the Rugby Association of the All Japan Physical Training Association, a fundamental re-examination will be conducted with regard to the existing rugby regulations for the purpose of revising the game into a real Japanese sport.

The name rugby will also be changed to a Japanese name. However, the good points in rugby such as the training of group fighting spirit, abnegation of self and promptness of decision will be retained.

If restrictions on material become greater, the rugby enthusiasts are prepared to play the game barefooted, and if necessity arises to use rags bundled in the shape of a ball.

It's Mighty Hot in Burma but Our Soldiers Are on the Job

Stripped to their waists because of the blistering sun, the photo at right shows men of the repairing crews of the Imperial Army Forces at an undisclosed base in Burma overhauling caterpillars, while at left, in open spaces with a picturesque pagoda in the background, they are enthusiastically going through calisthenics to maintain their health.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

Japanese Fighter Planes Too Good For Hurricanes, Says British Flier

Captured Commander of Chittagong Air Base Reveals Superiority of Nippon Craft; Bitterly Declares American Aviators Are Only 'Upstarts'

The British Hurricanes are no match for the Japanese fighter planes, while the American pilots are nothing but "upstarts," declared a British flight commander who was captured by the Japanese in Burma, according to a dispatch from a southern base to the Asahi.

The British flight commander, a 25-year old major of the R.A.F. who claims to have been the highest commander of the Chittagong air base, fell prisoner to the Japanese troops when his plane was shot down over Magwe on January 28, the article stated.

This voluble British commander was unreserved in his criticism of the Anti-Axis forces and revealed evidence which throws a strong light on the reasons for the sweeping victories of the Japanese air force in the War of Greater East Asia, according to the dispatch.

"Chittagong is being so devilishly bombed by Japanese planes that we can't even go out to relax in the town whenever we please, and even if we do, we have to be always on our guard," remarked the Major.

As for the air defense of Chittagong, the one-time commander confessed that it was not enough to stop the damaging raids of the Japanese Air Units.

"The barrage balloons which we hurriedly brought from Calcutta following the big Japanese raid last December don't seem to be of much use," admitted the captured Major who continued, "And we have only six anti-aircraft guns and 12 pom-pom guns."

'Imagine Our Embarrassment'

Showing a sheepish grin, the British flier admitted that the British airmen were completely fooled when the Japanese raided Chittagong on December 16.

"We flew up to 6,000 meters to wait for the Japanese raiders on that day," stated the Major, "but the Japanese came flying so low that we did not know what was happening until it was all over. When we tried to land, we found the runways full of bomb craters. Imagine our embarrassment."

When the Major was asked for his opinion of the Japanese fighters, he replied, "I have over 20 planes under my command which I trained seriously in the past in such tactics as formation combat, single combat and night combat, but the maneuverability of the Japanese planes is too good, and we have no chance in direct combat.

"But I guess my luck wasn't what it used to be, for I fell prisoner to the Japanese in my first engagement with Japanese combat planes," continued the prisoner.

But he did not forget to add, "I must say, however, that when I was back home in England, I fought in several engagements with German Messerchmitts, shooting down three of them without receiving a single scratch."

His subordinates, the commander stated, consisted of a variety of different races, Canadians, Australians, and New Zealanders, while the Hurricanes which they flew were just as conglomerate a group, some having eight guns, others four, and having a wide range of different speed rates.

Yankees Are Upstarts

"The Americans?" scoffingly remarked the honest Britisher when questioned about the American fliers. "They're a bunch of regular upstarts.

"They love to boast that they've come to rescue us Britishers, and do not mingle with the British officers freely. They are free with their money and loudly uniformed . . . . but that's about all."

With tooth paste costing an equivalent of ¥3.20 and soap ¥2 in Japanese currency, the prices of daily necessities are extremely high, according to the Major, but food is not insufficient, since the Indians are being squeezed of all their supplies to keep the British-Americans troops fed.

"But the Indians are used to it and can get along on almost nothing," the British flier breezily explained.

When the conversation shifted to the subject of the youthfulness of the flier when compared to his rank, the Major proudly explained that the reason was the air force expansion program of the British Government, which sends fliers to the front soon after they have finished only 200 flying hours of training.

"And I was going to be a Colonel when I became 30," the Major ruefully concluded.

4 TEXT-BOOKS COMPILED FOR NATIONAL SCHOOLS

New Volumes on Ethics, History, Science, and Biology Prepared

In accordance with the newly established normal school educational system, four new text-books on ethics and civics, history, natural science, and biology were recently compiled by a special investigating committee for national school according to the Asahi.

The ethics and civics textbook, containing six chapters—the War of Greater East Asia, the True Nature of the Divine Country, Japan's New Outlook on the World, and the Necessity of the People's Service to the Country, etc., aims at the propagation of Japan's world outlook by introducing the Japanese history of ideology, and by elucidating and comparing the Oriental and Occidental ethical ideologies.

The new history book discards all unnecessary abstract conceptions of historical events and is replaced by concrete facts, illustrations, maps, and references.

Physics, chemistry, and geology are fused together into one book on natural science. In the same text, basic rudiments on the handling of various apparatuses and machines are greatly emphasized.

Anti-Strike Measures

LISBON,—New measures against strikes have been enacted by the Secretary of State for Corporations. Under the terms of a new decree, a strike will in future entail abrogation of collective labor contracts. Technicians and other workers and employees who cease work or deliberately restrict output will be liable to immediate dismissal and loss of all acquired rights.

Rennell Isle Victory Prominently Printed In Spanish Journals

Headlining the news of the Battle off Rennell Island, Spanish papers have printed the announcement made by the Japanese Imperial Headquarters word for word on their front pages under prominent bannerlines, according to a Madrid dispatch dated Wednesday to Domei. Although the journals have not commented on the naval encounter, reports of the engagement reaching there from Tokyo were conspicuously published together with the Imperial Headquarters announcement. The news of this signal victory of the Imperial Navy over the United States fleet has become a refreshing topic which the people of Spain cannot withhold from verbal praise due to their overwhelming admiration for the might of the Japanese Navy.

DELEGATES ARE SELECTED FOR ASIA WINTER MEET

Will Compete in Skating and Ski Events in Manchoukuo Soon

Japanese representatives to the winter games of the East Asia Athletic Meet of Manchoukuo, starting February 7 has been announced by the Nippon Physical Training Association.

In the skating events, scheduled to be held at the Kodama Park rink in Hsinking, Japan will be represented by a hockey team and speed skaters. While a well-balanced group of skiers, both men and women, will take part in the ski competition scheduled for February 20 and 21 at Nanchan Slope in Tunghua.

Japan's team to East Asia Athletic Meet:

Hockey

K. Meikari (Keio); Y. Naito (Rikkyo); S. Matsumoto (Waseda); S. Kitabori (Hosei); S. Yoshitake (Hosei); M. Ohnishi (Hosei); B. Hirai (Chuo); S. Yoshikawa (Chuo); M. Nakagawa (Meiji); O. Washizu (Meiji) K. Kimura (Meiji); M. Iwada (Meiji).

Skating

K. Yamashita (Waseda); S. Hashimoto (Nippon); M. Katakura (Nippon); S. Naito (Nippon); K. Kawaguchi (Hosei); O. Abe (Meiji); T. Fukai (Keio); M. Hirokawa (Chosen); Miss Kiyo Sakamoto (Oji Co.); Miss K. Shinagawa (Hokkaido); Miss T. Nagano (Hokkaido); Miss M. Nozawa (Hokkaido); Miss F. Sasaki (Oji Coa.); Miss K. Tskioka (Hokkaido); Miss T. Yamada (Ohte Girl's High); R. Takayama (Keio); S. Kanada (Kyoto Imperial).

Ski

J. Takahashi (unattached); Yamamoto (Meiji); Seki (Hokkaido) Yamada (Aomori); Sahara (Hokkaido); Masuda (Nittori); Asaki (Hokkaido); Kubo (Meiji); Mori (Meiji); Hoshino (Meiji); Yamada (Waseda); Takemi (Nippon); Sasakawa (Waseda); Matsumoto (Waseda); Kataoki (Nagano); Wakao (Nippon Felt Co.).

Evacuation Rehearsal

LISBON—In icy cold weather and biting wind a rehearsal for the evacuation of the civilian population was held in a section of New York City, according to reports received here.

The rehearsal was held by the coast-guard, who took 160 civilians on rafts and small rowing boats to Long Island across water studded with ice floes making the crossing hazardous.

Many Letters Being Dispatched Abroad To Comfort Japanese in Foe Countries

Letters of solace and concern, brimming with the warmth of feeling for the well being of Japanese nationals interned in enemy countries are being sent through the good offices of the Red Cross Society of Japan to the Japanese internees. The Asahi reports that already in a three months' period from October last year, 17,000 telegrams and letters have been dispatched.

At the Red Cross Headquarters here, the Prisoner's Relief Department headed by Prince Tadatsugu Shimazu and composed of some 20 members have been busily engaged every day since the establishment of the department in sending letters and telegrams abroad. Daily, anywhere from 50 to 100 communications reach the office, while from 50 to 60 people come to make various inquiries, thus keeping the members in charge pretty busily occupied the whole day long.

Communications are limited to 50 kana letters, so it is no easy task to fill in the blank letter forms properly to have it conform with the regulations for safe delivery to the Japanese nationals in enemy countries. Once a week, the communications are bundled together and sent off.

Recently, news was received from the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva that 230 communicatiins dispatched last October arrived safely and will be immediately sent off to the various designated countries. On the other hand, 1,000 communications from Japanese nationals in the enemy countries have reached the Red Cross Society in Japan recently.

TRAVELING ART EXHIBIT FOR WORKERS DECIDED

Increased Interest Shown in Paintings by Industrial Laborers

For the purpose of providing opportunities to industrial workers to become acquainted with art works of high quality the Arts Association has lately decided to conduct an itinerant art exhibition, backed by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Industrial National Service Federation, reports the Mainichi. At the exhibition 57 pictures painted by some 27 painters who have been dispatched to the front lines in the Southern Regions will be displayed. Some of the contributers include Junkichi Mukai, Saburo Miyamoto, Usaburo Ihara, Hoshun Yamaguchi and Saichiro Tanaka.

The first exhibition will be opened at the Nippon Victor in Yokohama for two days, February 4 and 5, and the others at the Tokyo Electric Factories in Kawasakai.

BRITISH SHIFTING COMMAND

Alexander Reported as New Chief In African Front

Appointment of General Harold Alexander, present Commander of the British forces in the Middle East, as the head of the Anti-Axis Headquarters in Africa, the establishment of which was proposed as the result of the Casablanca Conference has been reported, according to a Lisbon dispatch dated Wednesday to Domei.

It is expected that an official announcement regarding the appointment will be made by the British Government within a few days.

Meanwhile, Lieutenant-General Henry M. Wilson, Commander of the British forces in Iran and Iraq, is viewed as a strong candidate as the successor to the post in the Middle East, which will be vacated in the event of General Alexander's transfer to the African command.

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SIMPLIFIED LOCOMOTIVE SUGGESTED AT SESSION

Plans Considered to Reduce Size and Weight of Freight Cars

Simplification in the construction of rolling stock has been suggested at the committee meeting of the Lower House, reports the Tokyo Shimbun.

All rolling stock henceforth will be constructed on wartime patterns. In the building of locomotives, the use of copper, zinc, gun metal will be reduced to a minimum although durability will be the guiding standard in the construction of these engines.

Freight cars will also be reduced in size and in weight. It was hinted that sleeping coaches, mail and dining cars will be converted rapidly into freight or passenger cars.

Plans are also under consideration for the removal of all seats from trams in order to accommodate 25 more persons per car.

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GENERAL KU PLEDGES EFFORT FOR PEACE

Joins Nanking's Peace Movement With 4,000 Troops Under Him

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, February 3.—Lieutenant-General Ku Tinghsin, newly appointed commander of the Nanking peace preservation forces in Central Hunan Province, declared today that he and his troops are ready to face any obstacle for the cause of peace in East Asia.

Lieutenant-General Ku formerly led a brigade attached to the Chungking 128th Division, but joined the Nanking Government's peace preservation campaign in December last year with 4,000 of his men after awakening to the great need of establishing a Greater East Asia.

Commenting on his recent decision to participate in the Nanking camp, Commander Ku admitted he believed that no alternative other than Sino-Japanese collaboration exists for East Asia's salvation. He added this ideal prompted him to cast his lot with the National Government in its struggle to establish co-prosperity in East Asia by a joint effort with Japan.

Regret Past Folly

C.P.S.

TSINAN, February 3.—In a manifesto issued by General Wu Huawen, Lieutenant-Generals Ning Chun-lin, Yu Hual-an and Kuo Wei-tien, who recently deserted the Chungking regime to join the peace movement, stated that they had awakened to the futility of the resistance campaign and decided to exert their best efforts for the cause of the peace movement.

"When the Lukouchiao Incident broke out, we thought that by joining the resistance campaign we would have played our part in maintaining the independence, liberty and sovereignty of China. Six years of fruitless resistance have convinced us of the folly of the campaign," the three officers stated.

"Anglo-American exploitations, and the Japanese successes scored since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia have fully convinced us of the justice of the Japanese cause. We believe that Sino-Japanese cooperation is a matter of the greatest urgency for the present," they added.

"The National Government has now participated in the War of Greater East Asia. We feel the great honor of being members of the peace camp and shall contribute all our efforts to work for the establishment of Greater East Asia, for the salvation of the country and of the people, and for the annihilation of the Communists in Shantung."

TO RECOMMEND RECORDS

Education Ministry to Select Good Ones

The Education Ministry's recommendation of phonograph records which had heretofore been limited to popular music, will be more varied in the future, in further consideration of the vital part records play in the lives of the people today. The Ministry will include recordings of "rokyoku" or "naniwa bushi," story reading, and poetry, which are rapidly gaining in popularity.

Recommendations will specify whether they are appropriate for the general public, young people, or for juveniles. For carrying out this new plan, seven more members have been added to the selection committee.

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Personal
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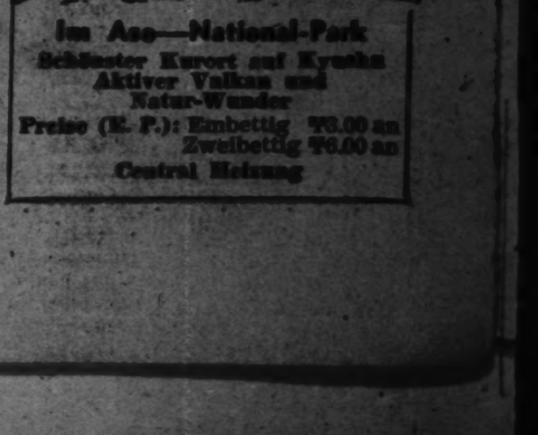

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Live and Serve

A Tale of Junshi

By SHUGORO YAMAMOTO
(From the King)
Translated by Kenichi Otsuka

"What's the matter? What is this all about?" Shume Yashima looked angrily round. "This is like watching a prisoner. Tell me, Gorobei, what has happened. What are they here for?"

"Wait, I'll tell you all about it later," said Gorobei Kume soothingly. "We are not here to watch you, to be sure. We are on duty, as it were."

"On duty?"

"Yes, that's about what it is. Leave us like this a little longer, will you?"

Shume turned round bad-humoredly, struck the bell on the altar of the family Buddhist shrine and again fell to chanting his sutra.

His master, Lord Nagaharu Asano, the lord of Inaba Province, had died on January 9 in the third year of Empo (1675). Five days after the bereavement, funeral services took place at the Hogenji Temple. After he came home from the function, these five men called and planted themselves there. There was apparently no urgent or important business. The evening hours would soon pass, but they showed no signs of going.

As the evening hours passed, it became colder. This town of Miyoshi in Bingo province was surrounded by mountains, and the wind blowing down from the Sanin border was piercing. It was the first time for Shume to feel the cold of winter at Miyoshi, whither he had come last spring with his lord at the latter's wish. Up to then, he, the second son of Kazue Shume, chief retainer stationed in Yedo, had been attached to the lord's detached mansion in the capital. Since his boyhood, he had been constantly in attendance on the lord. He in Yedo and Shobei Fukuo at home had monopolized the lord's favor. The fact had been the talk of the clan. Shume, now bereaved of his good lord, must have felt the fury of his first winter in this mountain country all the more keenly.

The Missing Man

"Cold, sirs! I thought perhaps you would like to get warm——." With these compliments the butler brought a bottle of hot mulberry-wine. The visitors all took up the cups delightedly. It was close on nine o'clock. But still they did not propose to go.

"What does this mean, after all?" The mystery kept on rolling in Shume's head.

Then, at long last, a thought flashed across his mind. "That's it! I got it!" He had been thinking of it these five days.

Shume stopped chanting his sutra, and looked back. But before he opened his mouth, Uichiro Tomizawa was ushered into the room by the butler.

"What about him? Still missing?" Gorobei asked the new comer almost impatiently.

Dropping a courtesy to the master of the house, Tomizawa sat down.

"Just found him at last!"

"Where? Where was he?"

"At his lordship's grave in the Hogenji Temple." Then, shaking his hand gently with a gesture of assurance, he continued: "But he's all right. He was only holding wake at the grave."

"No danger of his doing that? Anybody with him?"

"No, nobody's with him, but he won't do it. Neither does he seem to mean it. I met him and talked fully with him."

"Shobei is the topic," Shume readily guessed as he listened to the conversation.

"You comprehend now, don't you, Yashima?" said Gorobei Kume, looking back. "Shortly after the funeral was over, Shobei Fukuo disappeared. Like you, he basked in his lordship's grace. Apprehensive lest he should commit harakiri, the chief retainer put men on his trail. At the same time, he sent us here."

"And Fukuo was found at his lordship's grave," Uichiro Tomizawa cut short the speaker, "He said he was holding a wake. Said he'd never immolate himself. You know, Yashima, how strict is the ban on junshi——follow-death. You won't commit a rash act?!"

"About that," Shume replied quietly, "I assured the chief retainer when he cautioned me. And I mean what I say."

"Then we'll go. Sorry for bothering you so long." Relieved, the six men rose.

Shobei Fukuo

It was snowing. A northerly gale that would have frozen one's hair sent up a snow-storm over the roofs of the temple and rustled through the pine grove in the precinct. The lord's graveyard was in the pine grove. The stone monument was yet to be erected. Only the mortuary wooden tablet was ensconced in the temporary hut near-by.

Shobei Fukuo sat erect before the mound. He was covered with snow, which lay two inches deep on his shoulders and lap. On his right was a pair of swords hidden under a self-shaped lump of snow. With his eyes closed, his expression was stone stiff. His tightly closed mouth bespoke his unshakable will-power. But his body trembled as if to disobey his will.

He felt some one come. It was Katsunojo, his younger brother. Taking off his rain-hat and rain-coat, he kneeled down on the snow. It smote his heart to see the trembling figure of his elder brother.

"This will be bad for your health. Pray come home at least on rainy and snowy days."

"I give you the same answer. I became an ex-mortal when his lordship passed away. Debarred though I am from ending my life, my soul and body have already followed his lordship into the other world. No more worry about me. You have only to fulfil your loyalty to the clan and devotion to father and mother. Speak not to me any more. Neither will I. Go back."

"Then, brother," said Katsunojo reproachingly, "what would you do about the marriage engagement with the Katsuragis? You have notified them of having called it off, but only yesterday they informed father they would wait to the bitter end. And I should think it is quite proper for them to say that, seeing that the betrothal cups were exchanged long ago. Are you going to mangle Miss Komatsu's whole life, brother?"

Shobei was speechless.

He was the eldest son of Shozaemon Fukuo, one of the chief retainers. He was 26 then. Quiet and good-natured, he was liked by everybody. Officially the librarian of the clan, he was always by his master's side whenever he was back home at Miyoshi. What was more, he was an indispensable companion to the master in literary arts.

Marriage Engagement

In the previous year, a marriage engagement was arranged between him and the daughter of Hachirozaemon Katsuragi, chief bursar of the clan, and betrothal cups had since been exchanged. This nuptial ceremony had been put off due to the lord's illness. When the lord passed away, however, Shobei wrote to the Katsuragis, cancelling the engagement.

"May I not have your answer, brother?"

". . ."

"Don't you pity Miss Komatsu."

Shobei remained silent. Not that he could not answer, but it was clear that he thought it unnecessary to answer.

Katsunojo, sensing that further demonstration would be futile, put down the lunch-box. "I have brought your meal. I take leave of you, then." He rose quietly.

A fierce snow-storm beat down with a vengeance on Katsunojo's back as he went down the flight of stone steps. Looking back once more on his brother and tightening the string of his rain-hat, he left in the direction of the vicarage.

Shobei sat motionless, eyes closed, hands drawn together on his knees. Was he in a state of ecstasy, determined to carry through his resolve? Or was he suppressing earthly desires? It would have been hard to say.

He and Shume Yashima from Yedo would commit follow-death when the lord should pass away—that was generally taken for granted.

This follow-death custom was wide-spread everywhere then. Cases were not lacking where at least two or three and, sometimes, even 20 or 30 committed follow-death on the demise of a feudal lord. There had been a sort of tacit understanding that trusted vassals should follow their masters into death.

The Ban

In August in the eighth year of Kambun (1668) the Bakufu had put a ban on follow-death. The ban was all severe. Violation was at the risk of not only having the offender's family members punished but also of involving his clan in trouble.

The ban did not settle everything, though. The custom of "committing harakiri and following the master into the other world" in itself constituted an honor and pride for the samurai. The stigma of cowardice was the unavoidable penalty to any one who was supposed to end his life but who did not. And this despite the rigid ban and despite the indisputable fact that to do so would be to court disaster to one's clan. Then, too, there was the angle of "conscience" or "self-imposed obligation" from which to look at the problem. All in all, it was a baffling question.

Shobei came to this graveyard on the day of the funeral for the late lord. He had settled all his affairs, he had called off the marriage engagement. Although he did not say so in so many words, it was evident that he meant to end his life in being the keeper of the grave. It was the coldest season of the year. Surrounded though it was by a pine grove, the graveyard was stark exposed to the four winds. Beaten by the wind and snow, Shobei sat solitarily at the grave.

The first few nights the priests of the temple would urge him to get into the hall or bring extra clothes in which to keep warm. But Shobei gracefully declined.

"Admirable!" "An ordeal severer than harakiri!" the members of the clan would say. Some of them visited him to show sympathy. Neither pleased nor annoyed, however, he remained silent, eyes closed. He took only one meal a day, if any one brough him a meal. Otherwise he would go without food for days on end. He slept in that posture.

It was on the night of the day his brother came. He heard the ten o'clock gong, then he must have fallen into a doze, for he was aroused by some faint noise. He felt a human breath behind him.

"Is it Katsunojo?" he muttered. No answer. Then he became conscious that snow had ceased to fall on his person. An umbrella was held over his head from behind.

Shobei looked back. A young girl was there. As might have been expected, it was Komatsu, the daughter of Hachirozaemon Katsuragi. Her thick eyebrows and rosy cheeks that deified the furious cold stood out in clear relief against the background of snow.

Shobei was struck. He barely recalled harsh words that were on the tip of his lips, and regained composure. Brought up in a samurai family, she had not been coddled, to be sure, but after all, she was a member of the gentler sex and a budding maiden of 18, at that. Such exertion would soon tell on her, he thought. "But better let her have her own way, merciless though it is. To decline would be to make her hard-headed," he concluded, and again closed his eyes in silence.

Faithful Damsel

Save for occasional faint stirs made, no doubt, by the damsel changing her posture, a death-like stillness reigned. After the night wore on, Shobei fell into sleep, still sitting erect. He awoke when dawn was about to break. She was not there. "Left before I knew it," he thought. Then he looked away at the snow-covered pine grove. He could almost see Komatsu trudging forlorn along the path.

Four or five days later, it rained. Komatsu came that night after the evening hours had passed, and held her umbrella over his head until about dawn.

About noon the next day the rain turned into snow. A snow-storm ragged for two days on end without a respite. At midnight on the second day, when Komatsu again showed up to offer the same service, Shobei opened his mouth for the first time.

"I can well appreciate your motive in coming here. But you know my resolve. If it were a matter of six months or a year, it would be different. There is no knowing when this will come to an end. I am grateful for your devotion to me, but you cannot go on like that. You must give it up halfway some day. . . Pray refrain from coming here. I take the will for the deed. I shall long remember the kindness you have shown me."

The maiden was speeches. Shobei waited for some considerable time, but she gave no answer. He repeated: "No more, thank you. There is no reason why you should be here. I ask you please to go. . . ."

"Pray pardon me," she replied in a quiet but determined tone. "I do this after fullest deliberation. This is the only way for me to live. I will be careful to evade public notice. I crave your indulgence."

Shume's Attitude

Shobei was at a loss for words to dissuade her. He was not in a position to give consent, either. He could only let the matter take its natural course.

Komatsu's affair remained in obscurity. But Shobei in no time came to be talked about. Rumors about him became exaggerated during the stages of transmission. As the natural sequence, Shume Yashima came to be drawn for comparison.

The solemnity of the affair gave way to indecent popular curiosity. But Shume was utterly indifferent. Having lost his post with the demise of the lord, he spent his days in archery at home. On occasion he took a ride on horse-back along the Saijo river and came home at night. But he was at the court when he was to be there.

Derision was clearly seen in everybody's eyes. But Shume remained undaunted, unconcerned, so much so that some took to remonstrating with him. But Shume's attitude changed not a bit.

February came and went and March was ushered in. The snow atop the mountains that surrounded Miyoshi basin faded away. As the morning and dusk mist came to thicken, foliage regained freshness and peach and cherry trees began to blossom.

The New Lord

And with the advent of spring, the succeeding lord arrived from Yedo. The first five or six days Shikibu Shoyu Nagayoshi spent in going over the general affairs of the clan. Then he paid homage at the grave of his deceased predecessor. Back at the castle he gave an audience to the retainers. This was followed by a banquet for the senior retainers. At the banquet, the new lord asked who the man at the grave was. Hearing all about him, he was apparently impressed, but soon changed the subject.

A few days later, the lord ordered that a hut be built in the graveyard for Shobei Fukuo for occupancy in his lifetime only. This was a privilege without a precedent, but no one raised objection. The lord had thought, though, that Shobei would not leave the grave. When the grave was built, however, Shobei brought himself to spend his nights in it.

At the end of March, personnel changes were announced. In those days, the office of chief retainer was hereditary in every clan, although minor shifts were unavoidable when a clan changed its master. The shifts under reference involved no important officials. Of the few changes that were announced, what surprised everybody was the appointment of Shume Yashima as secretary stationed in the home town. Not that Shume lacked qualifications, for his ability was fully recognized and he was considered a future chief retainer, but the appointment, coming as it did when he was in disrepute in contrast to Shobei Fukuo, came as a natural surprise.

"Shume will decline," or "He will ask to be sent back to Yedo," everybody thought. Contrary to these popular expectations, however, Shume did accept the appointment and took up his new duties right on the first day.

Clan's Progress

When this pithily resolute attitude of his began to have rather the opposite effect of overwhelming the men around him, the new administration by Shikibu Shoyu Nagayoshi got definiely under way. The new administration centered on the promotion of agriculture, which had been relegated to the half-forgotten. Arable lands were adjusted and the system of irrigation was reorganized. Miyoshi was famous as a charcoal-producing center, but there had been a tendency for indiscriminate deforestation. Afforestation was undertaken, as also the improvement of the silk and sake-brewing industries. All these enterprises progressed apace due to the full cooperation of the clan based on closest unity between the lord and Shume.

There was an observatory in the castle. It had been built by the deceased lord. Neglected in recent years, it was in a dilapidated state. A suggestion was made to tear it down. Shume alone objected, opining: "Meterological observation is necessary if agriculture is to be developed. The observatory must, instead, be rebuilt and enlarged and an astronomer invited."

The lord adopted his opinion. The work was undertaken forthwith.

Shortly after the work was taken in hand, Shume went round with his subordinates to the place of work to supervise. He heard four or five young samurai backbiting him.

"Upbringing in Yedo makes one smart, doesn't it? The beneficient lord is no more, but the ban has saved the man the pain of harakiri. Forgetting all the late lord's favors as a thing of the past, he has dared to accept a high position and behaves as if the whole world were his!"

"For adhering to the way of the samurai, Fukuo has got a simple hut. For prizing his life, the other fellow has got a wonderful promotion. What a contrast! Why, honesty's just another name for a losing game."

"He had been smart enough while in Yedo. If not the late lord, then the present lord, doesn't care which. Once he succeeds in ingratiating himself with his master, he won't care a straw about what we fellows say."

"We've got to be more clever or we shall. . . ."

Hearing this much, Shume strode forward to his critics, who turned round and faced him squarely, as if they were ready.

"Since you have mentioned the lord," Shume said in quiet, steady tone, "I will have a word. Of course, I have heard, both indirectly and with my own ears, all your abuses, that a man brought up in Yedo is heartless, impervious to the way of a samurai, ungrateful and all that."

". . ."

"If I am a Yedo man heartless, you are bumpkins impervious to reason."

"What! bumpkins!"

"Be quiet. I am not here to pick up a brawl with you. I have so far been an unprotesting listener. It is your turn to listen to me today. Well, I ask you, how do you interpret the ban? Is abstention all that the ban enjoins?"

"Is there any other interpretation?"

Fukuo's Brother

"Decidedly yes. Not only abstention from ending one's life, but to live and serve—that's what it means. We have many instances of several men, nay, several score of men immolating themselves on the death of their masters. Among them there must have been men of talent, men who could ill be lost. Letting aside the question of affection between master and servant, vain death is a big loss viewed from the standpoint of the State. A deceased master leaves his clan behind. Is not his heir also a master? What would happen to the clan if all the retainers followed their master into death or sought seclusion from this world in being grave-keepers? A true samurai must live on and, instead of cutting short his life in a follow-death, must dedicate that life to public service. That is the purpose of the ban. At least, that is how I take it. Am I wrong?"

A young samurai came forward, crying, "I must interpellate Yashima, Esquire!" "You have disparaged my brother."

"Who are you?"

"Katsunojo Fukuo, younger brother of Shobei."

"Why do you say I have disparaged your brother."

"You said that to live on and serve is the way of samurai and that to seek seclusion from this world in being grave-keepers is of no avail. Do you mean to say that my brother is not a samurai, that he has gone back on the way of a samurai? I demand of you to make it clear."

"Don't be silly. I have only discoursed on the ban. I have commented neither on Fukuo nor myself."

"No equivocation! There's only my brother keeping grave. When you say 'grave-keeper,' you must be referring to him. Any excuse?!" the youth snapped, his hand on the hilt of his sword.

"Don't! Don't be rash, Fukuo, you are right in the castle compound," his surprised colleagues held him back.

Shume left the place, casting a cool glance upon the young man who was still struggling to shake himself loose, crying, "Let me go! Let me go!"

Live and Serve

"About time ayu-fish (fresh-water trout) swarmed this Saijo river," Shobei mused as he looked away across the temple roof, seated on the veranda of the hut of the lord's gift. It was a humble, two-room affair. But behind it was a bamboo water-pipe through which clear water flowed gently with a refreshing sound.

After the lapse of the first 100 days since the demise of the lord, Shobei changed to holding a wake at the grave from daybreak to dusk each day and spending the remaining hours chanting his sutra or copying sutra-books.

"Aren't you mortified, brother?!" snapped Katsunojo, tears running down his cheeks. "In the presence of so many people, Shume said so in so many words. I just can't stand it. It reflects on the honor of the Fukuo family. Don't you agree, brother?"

Shobei turned his eyes to the castle town below. Fogs hang over it. In spring and autumn dense fogs brooded over this Miyoshi basin which was surrounded by mountains. Indeed, it was called "a sea of fog." In the morning and at dusk the basin was covered almost all over with fogs, and the hills and mountains, seen from a height, looked like so many islets and islands in the "sea of fog." Shobei's eyes caught sight of part of the "sea of fog" which was just beginning to waver in the twilight.

"There is nothing wrong in what Shume says," Shobei replied sternly. "To live and serve—that is exactly what the ban enjoins. To live on and be loyal to the heir and the clan, and not to commit harakiri, is true loyalty. Are you blind to such a simple truth?"

Komatsu

"Why, then, do you not do so yourself, brother? Why are you a grave-keeper?"

"Some one has to be," Shobei muttered. "Either I or Shume was to have followed the lord into the other world. Shume with his talent will be indispensable to the clan. I did not want to lose him. When it boiled down to a choice between him and me, it was in the clan's interests to keep him."

Katsunojo stared at his brother aghast.

"Shume is stubborn, unyielding. He wouldn't follow my suit. I knew it. That is why I came here ahead of him."

Every word was driven home to Katsunojo. Drooping, he secretly brushed away his tears with his clenched hand.

"But make no mistake. I am most happy in being the grave-keeper here. At the same time, it serves to make good use of Shume. Nothing is more gratifying to me. To take offence at Shume is jaundice, partiality. One need not be shy of hearsay if one is to be faithful to oneself. I do not want you to waste time making such a fuss over nonsense. I bid you exert yourself in service to the clan. Comprehend?"

Katsunojo bowed. His brother's resolve was not a simple one. Behind it was his far-sightedness in sacrificing himself for the preservation of men of talent.

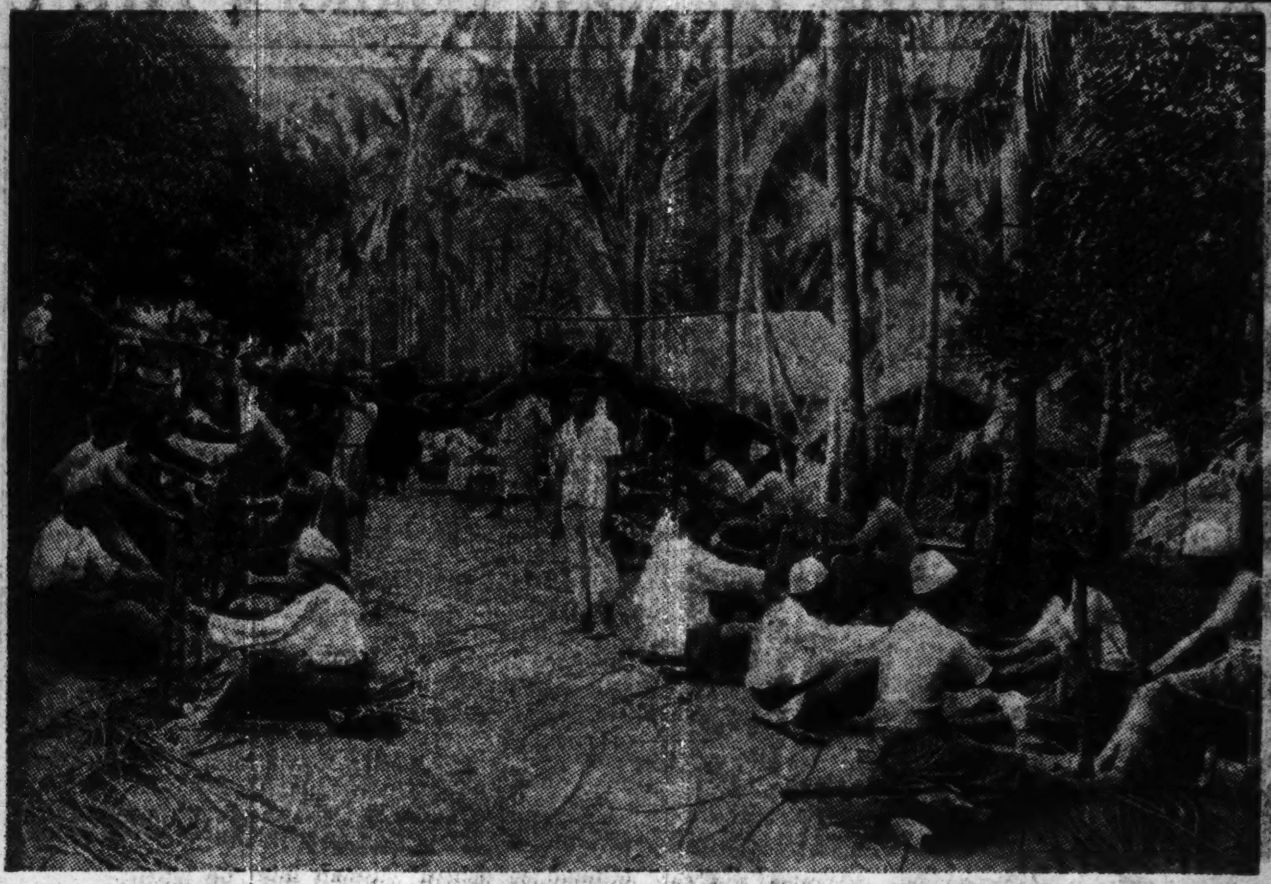
Katsunojo wished Shume knew it. The feeling must have been telepathically conveyed to Shume, for he looked back and said: "You must keep that to yourself."

"It's getting dark. You had better go," saying which he went in and made for the back gate.

Wind began to rustle. The fogs that enveloped the basin were now wavering in the wind. He had gone about halfway into the old cedar grove, when, from the side-path, emerged Komatsu, small parcel in arm.

"Sorry for being late," the maiden similingly greeted Shobei as he looked back. "I have brought young ayu-fish, of which you are so fond."

British Exploitation in the 19th Century (Malai)



During the 19th Century British exploitation was fast gathering momentum in the land of the Malais. The 120 years of British oppression in the Malai Peninsula began with the arrival of Stamford Raffles, who combined admirably in his own self the instincts of the pirate and the shop-keeper. His seizure of the island of Singapura in 1819 proved the turning point in the rivalry between the British and the Dutch in the East Indies in their race for wealth.

With the boldness of the pirate and the craft of the shop-keeper, Raffles laid plans for the establishment of British supremacy, which lasted until the Malais were liberated by the Japanese in the War of Greater East Asia. British statesmen in England at that time did not at first co-operate with Raffles, for they did not even know if Malai was north or south of the equator. But money soon talked, for the wealth squeezed out from the country was large enough to buy up all the British Crown jewels many times over.

A portion of the wealth that kept on pouring into British coffers came from the revenue derived from rattan, or canes. Oxford swanks strolled through the streets of London swinging cane walking sticks and buxom Queen Victoria lolled resplendently in a cane chair made from rattan which unhappy Malais were being forced to prepare for export under the merciless British Government.

The rattan grew wild in the forests and it was no ordinary task for the easy-going Malais to cut them down and convey them to the place of dressing. The wages paid by the British to the Malais were miserably low, and the working hours lasted from sunrise to sunset. No shelter was provided for the workers. They had to sit down by the roadside and toil away under the blazing tropic sun at the tough rattan, sorting, straightening, stripping and preparing for delivery. Most of them were soon incapacitated for work by the lacerations on their hands caused by the incessant friction with the canes, and many died of tetanus which developed from the infected lacerations. The above picture showing the Malais dressing rattan was first published in a British publication by Cassells in 1897, about half a century ago, and amply tells the tale of inhumanity with which the British exploited the Malais.

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18 YEAR-OLD YOUTH BEAT KUBLAI KHAN

Spirit of Hero Tokimune Lives Afresh in Hearts of All Japanese

By YASUSHI SEKI

(Continued From Wednesday)

On receipt of urgent messages from Tsushima and Iki, the local authorities in Kyushu lost no time in reporting the emergency, at the same time spreading the news throughout Kyushu Island. All the warriors and influential civilians in the vicinity immediately assembled at Hakata, Fukuoka Prefecture, together with their families and retainers. Among these brave men, there were Kikuchi Takefusa and his family and retainers. The Kikuchis had long been at feud with the Hojos, but before this national calamity they forgot all personal feelings and voluntarily attended to the defense of the country. Here we can see a bit of the fine spirit of unity peculiar to Japan.

After committing cruel and inhuman acts on Tsushima and Iki islands, the Mongolian troops made their advance towards Hakata. On account of insufficient coastal defenses, the hostile troops easily succeeded in landing. Due, however, to strong and persistent resistance offered by the intrepid soldiers of Kyushu, the enemies were unable to penetrate any further into the hinterland.

When night came on, they returned to their ships for fear of nocturnal assaults by our men, when what was believed to have been a "divinely-sent" hurricane occurred suddenly, sending almost all the hostile flotillas to the bottom. It was on the night of October 20, only 16 days after the enemy fleet made its first appearance off Tsushima. Thus the first attempt at aggression on our country by Kublai Khan ended in complete failure.

Second Invasion

With a view to making a second invasion, however, Kublai sent out five secret emissaries to Japan. Tokimune killed these men at the execution-ground at Tatsunokuchi, Kamakura, on the charge of espionage. In the eyes of Tokimune, the Mongolians were no more than a gang of robbers who, after giving menace to Sun and Korai, slaughtered the innocent inhabitants of Tsushima and Iki and finally attempted to make an inroad into our mainland. It was only natural and proper, therefore, that he should have sentenced the mission from Mongolia to death and killed them before the public in order to demonstrate his strong determination to the world.

The second attempt by the Mongolians at invasion into our country was made in the 4th year of Koan (1281). This time the aggressors were divided into two forces of the Eastern Route Army and the Kiangnan Army. The former, composed of 15,000 Mongolian and Han soldiers, 10,000 Korai men and more than 17,000 sailors, embarked upon their expedition from Gappo in the same way as formerly, while the latter, composed of 100,00 Nan-Sou soldiers and 3,500 vessels, left Ningpo at the mouth of the Yangtze River. All told, the enemy's strength consisted of 142,000 strong and a flotilla of 4,400 vessels.

The invaders were in very high spirits knowing their own superiority in numerical strength, the same as the present-day America which vaunts the perfection of its armaments by quoting astronomical figures. At no time, however, the issue of a war can be decided merely by the superiority or otherwise in numerical power.

As on the previous occasion, the Mongolian troops again made their first attacks on Tsushima and Iki. As these islands formed the foremost line of defense, the garrisons detailed there were made the first victims to the relentless enemy onslaughts, being unable with all their intrepidity and bravery to resist the heavy odds. The commander of the garrison on Iki Island was a young man of 29 named Shoni Suketoki, a son of Shoni Tsunesuke. Suketoki, when he was appointed to the responsible post, was very glad to accept it fully prepared as he was to offer his life to the cause of the country in case of emergency. His father was proud of his son's resolution and gave him every encouragement. The beauty of the Nippon spirit never fails to manifest itself whenever occasion arises.

Unable to Land

After reducing Iki, the Eastern Route army pressed on Hakata Bay, but this time the enemy troops were unable to land because of the high stone-walls which had been constructed in their meantime by order of Tokimune along the entire coast. From within the walls an incessant shower of arrows poured down upon them. The mouth of every river was blocked by piles making it impossible even for a small boat to go upsteam for an easy landing place. Thus the flotillas were able to do nothing but roam about the bay. It was this time that our brave men such as Kusano Jiro, Kono Michiari, etc., effected a series of counter-attacks day and night by means of small boats to the great embarrassment of the enemy flotillas. In the meantime the aggressors had run out of their supply of drinking water, and epidemics began to spread on board the vessels. Such was the plight and distress in which the hostile troops found themselves that it is recorded that their commanders seriously considered the advisability of withdrawing to Chosen without delay.

In view of the fact that the repeated attempts by the Mongolians at invasion into our mainland were frustrated always by what was believed to have been a "divinely-sent" hurricane, the victories of the Imperial Forces are attributed to the "divine wind" and consequently the merits on the part of Tokimune are rather underestimated. The records of the battles, of which a brief account has been given in the preceding paragraphs, clearly proves the superior strength of the Imperial Army, and even if there had been no "divine wind," the enemy could have been repulsed with battles in the vicinity of Kyushu alone. If reinforcements from Kamakura had arrived in the meantime, it would have been quite possible to inflict upon the enemy far more severe blows than the miserable defeat at Dunkirk dealt upon the British troops by the German army.

God is always on the side of justice. In both the Bunei and Koan Affairs, there was fine justification for our cause which, coupled with the total strength put forward by the whole nation, brought on Heaven's help in the form of "divine" hurricanes.

(Shukan Asahi)

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BOND HOLDINGS RISE OF FINANCIAL BODIES

Large Purchases by Industrial, Insurance Bodies Cause of Big Increase

For references in connection with the discussions of a number of financial bills in the Diet, the Finance Ministry disclosed on February 3 the following percentages of national bond holdings according to the classifications of their holders, as of the end of December 1937 and of the end of June 1942, reports the Asahi:

	Dec. end 1937	June end 1942
	(Percentages)	
Financial organs	50	52
Government institutions	29	28
Others	22	20
Total	100	100

Indicating the smooth rise in the percentages of national bond holdings on the part of the financial organs, the Asahi observes that the remarkable rise in the holdings on the part of the financial organs since December end 1937 is attributable to the considerable increase in the amount of purchase of national bonds on the part of the industrial associations and insurance associations as well as the Government institutions during the past few years. Below are quoted the figures of their respective holdings:

(Shown in ¥1,000,000)

	Dec. End 1937	June End 1942
1. Financial Organs		
General Banks	2,535	9,890
Savings Banks	1,162	4,059
Chartered Banks	1,643	8,796
Trust Companies	285	455
Insur. Companies	391	1,810
Central Bank of Industrial Assoc. & Trust Association	86	1,204
Total	6,132	26,214
2. Government Institutions		
Mutual Aid Guilds Government	3,099	11,287
Mutual Aid Guilds connected with Gov't	222	233
Local Pub. Association	47	106
Total	3,368	12,226
3. Others		
General Public and Others	2,388	5,863

FIBER INDUSTRIALISTS DECIDE TO BOOST COTTON

Program for Decided Increase In Raw Cotton to Be Worked Out

Decision has been reached by the Staple Fiber Control Association, the East China Spinning Federation and the East Asia Fiber Industry Association that they should work out a concrete program for a decided increase in the production of raw cotton in Central China, states the Yomiuri-Hochi.

It is agreed among the representatives of these organizations that the cotton farming institutions in China must needs be expanded and that they should take a good lesson from the similar industry in the southern regions where a substantial production of raw cotton has been realized by reason of the efficient services started by the experts of Japanese cotton spinning companies following the occupation of these areas by the Japanese expeditionary forces.

It is from this viewpoint that the representatives are now inclined to organize a joint agency of the entire body of Japanese cotton spinning companies according to a concrete program envisaging the activities of their own employes in connection with cotton-raising in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH SET UP BY NIPPON IRON COMPANY

Establishment to Study Ways And Means of Increasing Ore Shipments to Japan

In view of the growing importance of iron ore production in Central China, the Nippon Seitetsu Kabushiki Kaisha or the Nippon Iron Manufacturing Company established a general office in Shanghai last July. Since then it has been studying various local problems affecting increased production, transportation, and labor, reports Domei from Shanghai.

This year the company plans to seek ways and means of increasing its shipment of iron ore to Japan.

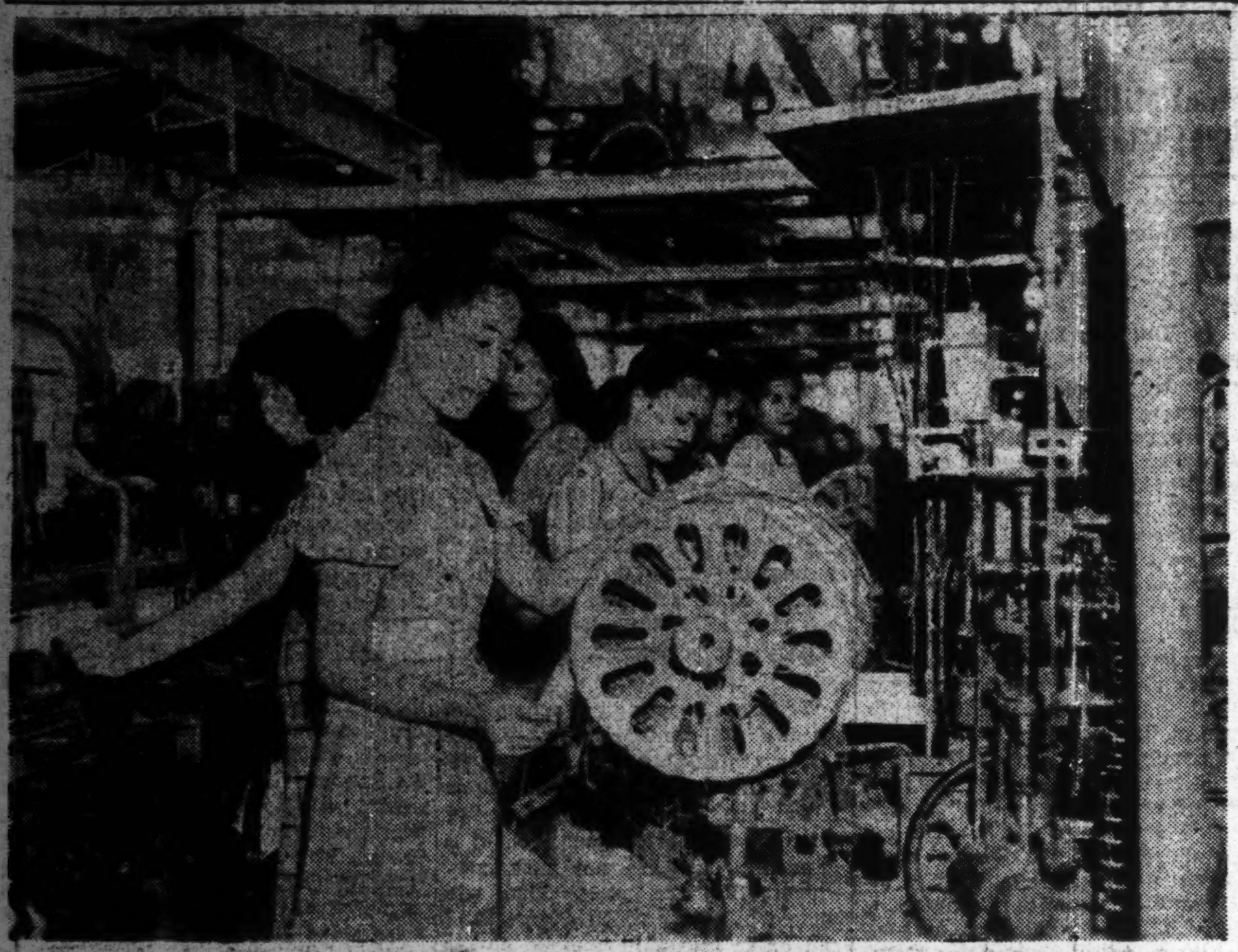
As a result of conferences with the authorities concerned the company will make every effort to use lighters and junks for shipping on the Yangtze river, to meet any emergency when the water of the river recedes.

Because smooth and efficient loading will effect the quantity of shipment, the company plans to train the coolies.

The company also is considering a plan to produce steel locally, and is making arrangements to establish iron ore storage and furnaces in the lower reaches of the Yangtze river.

Much is expected from these projects aimed to increase the production of iron ore which is most vital under the current situation.

Spinning in Manila



Shown are some Filipino girls who have found employment at a Japanese spinning mill in Manila. With the tremendous industrial expansion of our country every hand within the Co-Prosperity Sphere is needed to strengthen the economic foundations of the Sphere and more and more of the 1,000,000,000 members are taking part in the grand production war.

SENTIMENT MIXED ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Movement Irregular Mainly Due to Profit-Taking Liquidations in Fibers

The Tokyo Stock Exchange saw an irregular movement of quotations due principally to the congestion of profit-taking liquidations of fiber stocks with the single exception of Kanebo Spinning, new and Teikoku Fiber Industrial.

In the long-term section, for example, Kanebo Spinning, new, bounced up ¥3.00 in sympathy with the rumored call of its instalment, while Nitto Spinning slipped ¥3.30, Toyo Rayon, new ¥2.50 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥0.70. On the other hand, Teikoku Fiber Industrial stepped up ¥1.70, Tokyo Wire Rope and Japan Nickel ¥1.20 each.

A similar trend was found in the short-term section, for N.Y.K., new, and Hitachi Iron Works perceptibly softened in spite of the steady tone of Kanebo Spinning, new, which rose to a new high of ¥79.10 before it closed at ¥77.20.

The spot market was comparatively steady, while Matsushita Wireless Industrial ran up ¥2.00, Kokusai Airplane Manufacturing, new, ¥1.60, and Sumitomo Metallic Industrial ¥1.00.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	—Delivery—		
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	129.0	—	130.1
Sino-Japan Spin (50)	94.9	85.1	85.7
Teikoku Rayon (50)	79.4	—	79.6
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	—	72.8	72.9
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	76.0	75.7	75.6
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	—	97.0	98.0
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	78.3	78.6	79.5
Showa Elec Ind (50)	82.4	82.9	83.9
Japan Nitrogen (50)	74.9	75.3	76.2
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	96.0	96.2	97.0
O. S. K. (50)	87.2	87.7	88.5
Toyo Steamship (50)	73.2	—	—
Nissan Steamship (50)	69.0	69.3	70.2
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	91.1	91.3	92.1
Ishihara Ind (50)	70.7	71.4	71.7
Third Section			
Toyo Development (50)	—	—	—
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	109.0	108.5	109.8
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	135.3	135.9	136.5
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	66.9	—	66.9
Japan Beer (50)	—	97.5	97.1
Tropical Ind (42½)	—	—	44.0
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	47.2	47.7	48.0
Asahi Glass (50)	100.6	99.3	99.4
Toa Tobacco (50)	—	99.9	99.9
Manchou Tobacco (50)	89.6	89.6	90.1

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	84.8	5.0	4.5	84.6
N. Y. K., new	82.9	3.2	2.5	82.5
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	97.2	7.2	6.3	96.3
Kanebo Spin. new	76.9	9.1	6.2	77.2
Teikoku Rayon, new	69.8	70.2	68.8	88.8
Hitachi Iron Works	94.3	4.4	3.5	93.5
Osaka Exch. new	45.5	5.4	5.1	45.2
Japan Steel Tube	71.9	1.9	1.3	71.3
Japan Oil	78.0	8.0	6.9	76.9
S. M. R.	74.8	4.8	4.3	74.8
N. Y. K., old	96.5	6.5	6.0	96.0
Hokkaido Coal	74.7	5.2	4.6	74.6
Kanebo Spin. old	129.2	9.2	8.2	128.2
Toyo Rayon, new	61.9	2.1	1.5	61.5
Kokura Iron Works	56.9	7.6	6.9	57.0
Japan Beer, new	48.2	8.2	7.6	47.6
Japan Sugar, new	—	—	—	68.6
Ensuiko Sugar	63.7	3.8	3.7	63.7
Manch. Heavy Ind.	65.2	5.2	4.9	64.9

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	84.60	−0.10
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	82.50	−0.80
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	77.00	+0.30
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

The Mirrors of the Heroic Age

(Continued From Page 6)

country from the chaos and disunity of the decadent Ashikaga regime and restore it to peace and unity there was but one way, that is, to found a stable central government under the direct august reign of the Emperor. Hence the daimyo's advance to Kyoto in which, as already said, Nobunaga was the winner. It is significant that Hideyoshi in subjugating the Hojos armed himself with Imperial sanction as he invariably did in all of his major campaigns.

It may be said therefore that the heroic age of Nobunaga and Hideyoshi in which the Ashikaga anarchy was dispelled is synonymous with the renascence of popular sentiment of loyalty toward the Throne. It was a most wonderful political, social and spiritual fact, marking the transition from the benighted Ashikaga age to the brilliant Azuchi-Momoyama Period—one of the epochal transitions in the history of Japan.

Hojo Ujimasa was, of course, too much of a common man to visualize the full signicance of this new wonderful trend in the thoughts of the nation. If only he had rightly read the signs of the times and swallowing his pride, deigned to co-operate with Hideyoshi, what wonders might he not have accomplished both for the nation and for his own house! As it was, his "frog-in-the well provincialism" blinded him at the psychological moment, and he committed his "last mistake."

Last Duty

On July 11, 1590 Hideyoshi's death-carrying envoys arrived at the house of Tamura Yasukiyo, the physician, under whose charge Ujimasa had been placed, and in the interview which followed they momentarily hesitated to divulge the sad message. Ujimasa's instinct told him what they had come for; he begged their permission to retire for a little time. He took his bath and donned white clothes—the robe of death—and reappeared before the surprised envoys and begged them to witness the performance of his last duty.

Ujimasa had realized the full extent of his grave mistakes—his sins in the sight of his ancestors—and was only too willing to punish himself for his folly. Such was the manner of Ujimasa's end, and we can easily imagine what thoughts filled his mind—deep poignant contrition of soul for having brought upon his honorable house this sudden untimely ruin which he might have averted had he been a little more thoughtful or a little less arrogant and sure of himself.

(End)

Bill Clearings

February 4

(¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	233,496	121,630
Balance	46,100	17,015

VALUE INCREASING OF WOODEN VESSELS

Loading Capacity Big—Japan Building 500-Ton Boats for Experimental Purposes

The demand for wooden vessels is increasing throughout the world, and motor-boats are now playing an increasingly responsible role as means of transportation in various countries including Japan, says the Nippon Sangyo speaking of wooden vessels.

Although called "wooden vessels" as a whole, there is a large variety of them, from ocean-going vessels of a few thousand tons to small lighters of a few tons.

The wooden vessels in question, however, are generally limited to motor-boats of from 150 to 300 tons. About 30 years ago, Keizo Oaki, president of the Oaki Steamship Company, built several wooden vessels of 3,000 tons each, and named them the Kannon-Maru, numbers 1, 2, 3 and so on. These large type wooden boats were harnessed for the transportation of cargoes between different ports of Japan, China, and other countries.

The construction of large type wooden boats, however, is always accompanied by some technical difficulties. Therefore, its construction was gradually given up in favor of steel-boats, and the wooden boats now used in marine transportation are generally limited to vessels of a few hundred tons.

Are of Several Types

Wooden vessels are of several types like steamers, motor-boats, sailing boats, fishing boats, lighters, towing-boats, and sampans or barges. The type most suited for transportation service along the coast line, or in the adjacent waters of Japan, are the so-called large-type motor-boats, of between 150 and 300 tons. A motor-boat of the 300-ton type generally has a wooden hull on a steel frame. The quantity of iron required in building such large-type motor-boats is only one-fifth that needed in building steel vessels of the same tonnage. Therefore, any motor-boat may be called a wooden vessel.

A motor-boat differs from a sailing-boat in the fact that the former is equipped with a small-type engine, while the latter is not. The motor generally installed on a motor-boat is called a "semi-diesel" engine, capable of propelling the boat at an average speed of 6 miles an hour. A motor-boat having no boiler, it has a big loading capacity for its size. It draws only several feet of water as a rule, which makes any port accessible to it. It can touch the pier without difficulty, which saves lighterage or other miscellaneous expenses relative to landing and loading.

A motor-boat of 250 tons has a loading capacity of 400 to 450 tons, which corresponds to the loading capacity of a train composed of 30 freight-cars, carrying 15 tons of cargo each. Therefore, the Imperial Railways are now making the most of the motor-boats for the transportation of heavy cargoes between different ports of the country.

Tow-boats, lighters, and fishing boats equipped with motors are also playing important roles in transportation, harbor service, and fishing.

Meanwhile, the authorities are now building wooden vessels of from 300 to 500 tons for experimental purposes. If satisfactory results are obtained, the Government is expected to build 1,000-ton wooden steamers.

CLOTHES RATIONING IN BRITAIN SEVERE

Every Individual Allowed Only 66 Points a Year—Stocks Fast Dwindling Down

With the increasing activities of German submarines as the war in Europe progressed, British shipping was proportionately strained bringing about serious handicaps in Britain's imports of vital commodities from its overseas sources of supplies. Seriously affected were also imports of clothing materials, so that, as most other daily necessities, clothes were rationed by the London Government with the going into effect of the Clothes Rationing Scheme on June 1, 1941.

Commenting on the ever-dwindling stocks of clothing materials in Britain, an article in a bulletin published by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry says:

"The Clothes Rationing Scheme enforced by the British Government under date of June 1, 1941, is based on a point system. According to this, any individual wishing to buy clothes or footwear is required to surrender a specified number of points or coupons within the limited number the individual is annually allowed to have.

"The Board of Trade issued a statement on the Clothes and Footwear Rationing Scheme effective June 1, 1941, which in effect was as follows:

"'The Clothes Rationing Scheme is not intended to restrict the needs of the nation at large, but is essentially aimed at maintaining reasonable stocks within the country. Therefore, individuals wishing to buy clothes, footwears or woolen yarns are required to surrender the margarine coupons of their Food Ration Books in exchange for the materials they buy. The shops selling the materials are required to take the specified number of margarine coupons, one such coupon being stipulated to correspond to one point of the Clothes Rationary Scheme.

"'Every individual shall hence be allowed the use of 66 points a year, the coupons being valid at any shop at any time. Registering of names at any particular shop is not necessary.'

"Details of the Clothes Rationing Scheme were given in a number of British dailies for a few days following June 1, 1941. According to the Manchester Guardian, an average consumer will be able to allot the 66 points for the following items of his or her annual requirements:

Description	Men's wear number of coupons
Coat	13
Waist coat	5
Trousers	8
Shirt	8
Undershirts (2 suits)	10
Socks (2 pairs)	6
Scarf	2
Necktie	1
Collars (2 pieces)	2
Gloves	2
Shoes	7
Handkerchiefs (4 pieces)	2
Total	66
	Ladies' wear
Coat	14
Dresses	11
Blouses (2 suits)	10
Skirts	7
Underwear	7
Shoes	7
Stockings (3 pairs)	6
Gloves	2
Handkerchiefs (4 pieces)	2
Total	66

"Margarine coupons of the Food Ration Book were used for purchase of clothes and footwear until the authorities issued Clothes Ration Books to the people on August 20, 1941. This contained 40 coupons usable until May 31, 1942."

Cultural Relations Between Japan, F.I.C.

(Continued from Page 6)

ment into the navy has been made compulsory.

Ever since the beginning of August, 1942 America has undertaken an offensive strategy in the Pacific. Her attempts in the Aleutians and in the Gilbert Islands have been frustrated, but in the Solomons, our enemy managed to land a unit. Since then, three terrific naval battles have been fought in that area, the enemy's losses in cruisers were very heavy. It is believed that the American cruiser strength is just about depleted.

Soap Makers' Body Due

The proprietors of 30 soap manufactories in Tokyo have decided to form the Soap Makers' Association to Propel the National Policy with a view to maintaining the people in excellent health through the adjustment of the supply of soap. They held their meeting at the Nihonbashi club on January 30, and passed a resolution to execute their duties in accordance with the national policy to keep the public amply supplied with all daily commodities.

NORTH CHINA WAR RESOURCES

Progress in Communication, Traffic, Electric Works Facilitating Industrial Development; Irrigation Improved

No less important than the development of these essential defense materials are transportation, communication and electric power enterprises, which at present constitute indispensable pre-requisites for the industrial development of North China, the Domei correspondent goes on to say. A glance at the following list of funds either invested or advanced as at the end of September last year will clearly show how much importance is attached to these enterprises:

Enterprise	Sum invested	Sum advanced
	(Unit ¥1,000)	
Transportation	241,104	553,287
Communication	13,000	35,700
Electric power	70,840	31,357
Mining	66,667	72,073
Salt manufacturing	19,680	7,300
Others	40,811	3,775
Total	453,102	705,592

It will be seen that, of the huge sum of ¥1,158,690,000 representing development funds, 69 per cent has been appropriated for transportation enterprises and that when funds invested in or advanced to communication and electric enterprises are added, the total reaches an overwhelming proportion of 82 per cent. This percentage, it is believed, will not be affected to any great extent even if the various essential industries will have been developed under the industrial five-year plan, for the reason that, with rise in its international position, North China stands in urgent need of more funds either for improvement of harbor facilities, or for completion of the means of international communication, as well as for expansion of power generating capacity to meet the requirements of modern industry. Furthermore, with the increased importance of the railways in North China is a matter of urgent necessity, which also calls for large sums of money.

Warehousing Important

In conjunction with the above problems, the question of warehousing will assume greater importance in the future. At present North China is not provided with warehousing facilities worth mention except those possessed by the North China Transportation Company and a portion of overseas traders. Such a condition is, of course, very unsatisfactory because smoothness in distribution, whose importance will increase rapidly with the progress in the work of industrial development, cannot be expected unless good warehousing facilities are available. Warehousing, like transportation and electric power enterprises, is slow in yielding-results in spite of the large capital and material required for its establishment, so that the burden at the outset would be extremely heavy.

North China is essentially an agricultural country provided with many excellent conditions for farming. And yet it was not self-sufficient in foodstuffs, due entirely to the fact that riparian work was inadequate. Suitable measures adopted, the food problem in North China can be regarded as good as settled.

Irrigation Improved

Irrigation in agrarian villages in North China has been dependent mainly on well-water, which, however, can cover only limited areas, making it difficult to realize increased crops on a large scale. Consequently, commencing with last year, a riparian five-year plan has been enforced with a view to both river improvement and utilization of water. At the same time, as an emergency measure for increased production of foodstuffs, the digging of wells has been energetically undertaken with the object of completing 200,000 wells by the March of this year, and it is intended to continue the work during the current year in order to sink about the same number of wells.

North China since old days has seen some sort of light industry and thus it may be said that the foundation for production of daily necessaries has existed. Future measures will probably involve the strengthening of the regulations for control of financial institutions, thereby utilizing speculative and floating funds for expansion of productivity on the spot. This means the mobilization of native capital, and the materials necessary for productivity expansion are to be supplied on the spot. In this connection a plan for the establishment of an association for promotion of productive power has recently been formulated. The association, when established, will take charge of all affairs connected with the promotion of productivity, and its present objectives include among other items:

Cotton cloth	15,000,000 tans (1 tan=ca. 12½ yards)
Cotton yarn	50,000 tons
Soap	50,000 dozens
Glass bottles	12,000,000

It is rather fortunate for North China that the formulation of the five-year plan in question coincide with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, because the plan must now be carried out to the very finish. Furthermore, the decision on measures for self-government in the various regions on the Continent as adopted at the Continental Liaison Conference held in Peking on November 9 and 10, 1941, with contribution to Japan as the first requisite may be said to have exercised quite favorable effects on North China. Because North China, which has all along been making it its primary object to contribute to Japan, has by virtue of the above decision, stimulated positive the cooperation of other regions for the self-support of the Continent.

To Set Up Mining Academy

The Overseas Mining Industry Association has decided to establish a Mining Academy for the southern regions with a view to training the subordinate engineers who are responsible for the training of the native operatives at various mines in those regions. The academy will start activities beginning next year following the selection of 100 students from among the graduates of various secondary schools in Japan. All expenses of training are to be disbursed by the association, says the Nippon Sangyo.

Houses for Salaried Men

The Planned Housing Corporation is conducting a study of all matters concerned with a view to building 70,000 houses for the use of salaried men and wage-earners throughout the country. The houses to be built are divided into five classes with floor areas of 18, 27, 36, 45, and 54 square meters respectively. The plan, when executed, will go a long way in solving the housing question, says the Nippon Sangyo.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1943

Real Significance of the Casablanca Conference

Now that the much heralded conference in the desert and its attendant visitations and meetings are over, it may be well to attempt an objective analysis of certain phases of the Casablanca Conference. Official statements of the Washington and London authorities claiming great accomplishments of the meeting have already evoked various interpretations and observations by many political and diplomatic observers. Nevertheless, by way of supplementing the discussions previously appearing in these columns, further observations on the subject may not be out of place.

Needless to say, practically all political and diplomatic observers, whether they be Axis or Anti-Axis students of world affairs, concur with a Russian columnist who says that the Casablanca Conference is after all nothing more than an Anglo-American show. However, wide discrepancies of opinions exist among these observers as to why the show had to be staged on the African desert and what was the real cause that prompted the two old men to meet in a conference at this out-of-the-way place, far, far away from their respective seats of government.

Nothing could be more self-evident than the fact that South Africa and India are absolutely indispensable to the maintenance of the British Empire. And it is equally plain that in order to keep India and South Africa within the orbit of John Bull's empire, it is of vital necessity for Britain to gain control of North Africa or at the worst to "neutralize" that region.

It would be no exaggeration to say that as far as Britain is concerned, the fall of the French nation matters little if the fall of France would enable the British Empire to extend its lease on life. Despite their frequent statements explaining their desires and intentions to restore the French Republic after the current war, the imperial-minded British authorities would not hesitate for a moment to dismember French possessions and even to wipe out the French nation from the face of the earth if that would be of help to their endeavor to maintain the British Empire. At this juncture, it may be well to recall the British Prime Minister's hurried airplane trip to Paris immediately after the historic tragedy of Dunkirk. Frightened by persistent nightmares of impending disaster to his empire, the astute Prime Minister made a blunt request to the French government for an immediate union or federation of the two nations. What the French reaction was to that fantastic request needs no reiteration here. However, this single fact clearly attests to the traditional British greed that knows no proprieties and bounds in the face of national self-preservation. As a matter of fact, Mr. Churchill harbored the ulterior motive of annexing the French Republic or reducing it at least to the status of a British protectorate in the midst of the world-wide catastrophe.

To one of the world's leading imperialists like Mr. Churchill, the grabbing of colonial possessions of other countries matters little. He wants French North Africa added to the British Empire because he knows its unique strategic importance in the preservation of his empire. However, much to his chagrin the British Prime Minister cannot overlook the fact that Uncle Sam is standing rather firmly in his way there.

Unlike London's ruling clique, the Roosevelt government seems to recognize the expediency of maintaining the French Republic for one reason or another and has been assuming a far more sympathetic attitude than the Churchill Government toward the French nation in its present plight. Aside from the "traditional friendship" between France and America, the Washington Government is quite averse to Britain's further ascendency on the southern shores of the Mediterranean, and, therefore, cannot tolerate Britain's scheme to grab French North Africa. Moreover, in view of the fact that Jewish inhabitants compose the majority of the French North African population, the Roosevelt government's concern about the fate of that French territory is much deeper than surface indications reveal.

However, quite in conformity with Mr. Roosevelt's international new deal policy Uncle Sam also wants his share in the spoils of the war in North Africa. The international new deal cannot tolerate too much British influence in any part of the world, especially in the regions of the Near and Middle East. As South Africa is vitally important for British economic and political activities on the Dark Continent, Liberia is equally important for the extension of America's international new deal policy to that continent. The real motive of Mr. Roosevelt's visit to that Negro Republic needs no explanation in the light of his dream of post-war world reconstruction in accordance with his own blueprint.

Mr. Roosevelt, astute, tactful realist that he is, however, knows very well that he must go about cautiously in building up his African foothold in view of the overwhelming British influence there at present. It is evident, therefore, that the American President has acceded to the British Prime Minister's proposal that they should meet in the African desert on the pretence of formulating an "Anti-Axis grand strategy looking forward to the unconditional surrender of the Axis Powers."

Viewed in the light of the facts referred to above, it becomes quite clear that the recent Anglo-American conference at Casablanca has discovered no solution to the highly explosive inordinate imperialistic ambitions carefully tucked in their respective sleeves. Furthermore, it becomes increasingly clear that the question of appeasement between the de Gaullist faction and the Giraudian camp has been a minor topic at the conference, for neither Mr. Roosevelt nor Mr. Churchill is in favor of creating a highly unified and strong French influence in North Africa now and especially after the war. As far as these Anglo-American leaders are concerned, the French authorities in North Africa must always be dependent on either Britain or America.

So once again it is easy to visualize through the Casablanca Conference the pathetic spectacle of the British Empire making an eleventh hour attempt to save itself from impending collapse at the hands of its own ally—the United States. The so-called "agreements," "understandings," and "unanimity of views" emanating almost invariably from these Anglo-American conference are devoid of any substantial significance inasmuch as these routine statements are absolutely impotent in solving the Anglo-American confrontation. The only solution conceivable is the complete subordination of the British Empire to Uncle Sam or vice versa and until this is accomplished the struggle for world hegemony between Britain and America is bound to gain increasing intensity in the post-war world.

Respect to Personality

Too much intimacy ends friendship. The best of companions part when their pride is hurt or trust betrayed. How often a good friend in his familiarity trespasses on the bounds of liberty and propriety, of mutual respect and confidence. If the circle that encloses kindred hearts is not marked by a rigid line, it is nevertheless prescribed by courtesy. Man with all his relations binding him to his surroundings, remains an independent personality whose rights and dignity must be preserved intact. (Excerpt from Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings").

A Year Ago Today

Feb. 5, 1942

From Our Own Files

Imperial Army Forces occupied Tawao, British Borneo, on January 24 and rescued 587 Japanese interned there, it was announced in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday.

* * *

Taking advantage of ideal weather, crack Japanese Air Units carried out a mass raid on Martaban, opposite Moulmein, on the Salween River, inflicting heavy damages to military objectives. All the Japanese airplanes returned safely to their base, reports Domei.

* * *

Two waves of Japanese bombers raided the city area of Singapore causing some damage, according to an Australian radio report, states Domei.

* * *

According to reports reaching Lisbon, the Japanese Air Force sank an 8,000-ton British transport off Bangkok, on the coast of Thailand. No details of the sinking were disclosed, reports Domei.

* * *

A general offensive against Singapore was launched in a driving squall yesterday as heavy Japanese artillery swung into full action, opening a terrific bombardment from across the 1,000-meter wide Johore strait, states a Domei report.

* * *

Japanese bombers carrying out their first night raid on Rangoon, subjected the military facilities in the Burmese capital to intensive bombing, reports Domei.

* * *

Japanese bombers escorted by fighters mass-raided Surabaya inflicting considerable losses on a Dutch interceptor squadron which took the air to meet them, according to a San Francisco radio which quoted a Netherlands East Indies official communique, reports Domei.

CULTURAL RELATIONS ENHANCED BY JAPAN AND FRENCH INDO-CHINA

Joint Defense Protocol and Mutual Military Agreement Have Also Brought About Closer Ties

By SUYEO ASAKURA
(Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

Suyeo Asakura is a member of the Kokusai Bunka Shinko-kai (Society for International Cultural Relations) and specializes on the study of French Indo-China. He is the translator of Anatole France's La Vie Litteraire and Rotisserie de la Reine Pedauque, Andre Maurois's Climats and Aspects de la Biographie, Ernest Perochan's Nene, etc.

Part I

In September, 1940, when our armed forces advanced into northern French Indo-China, the attitude of a section of people there was not exactly friendly to us. But the entire French colony began to manifest friendliness toward us when the Vichy Government decided upon a policy of cooperation with Germany and Governor-General Decoux made efforts to expel the de Gaullist elements from Indo-China. In July, 1941, a joint defense protocol was signed between Japan and Indo-China, and as a sequel to it, our Army moved into the southern part of the French colony. And no sooner did the Pacific war break out than a mutual military agreement was concluded. In view of these accords, our relations with French Indo-China became closer, and naturally, it was found useful to encourage cultural intercourse between the two countries. Consequently, Japan and French Indo-China are now promoting a mutual exchange of culture in a satisfactory manner.

It is the Kokusai Bunka Shinko-kai (Society for International Cultural Relations) of Tokyo and la Direction de l'Instruction Publique de l'Indochine of Hanoi that have already contributed greatly toward the cultural intercourse between the two countries. The former is conducting cultural work in Indo-China under the supervision of the Board of Information of the Japanese Government and is cooperating with most of the other organizations which are making efforts for the same purpose. The latter, which is exclusively dealing with Japan, established le Secretariat des Relations Intellectuelles avec les Pays Voisins one year ago, and is now solely engaged in promoting the mutual cultural exchange. And the Mission Japonaise a Hanoi is serving as their go-between.

Lecture Exchange

The first positive attempt at cultural alternation was made by organizing a lecture exchange. In September, 1940, the Kokusai Bunka Shinko-kai requested la Direction de l'Instruction Publique of French Indo-China to send a foremost scholar to Japan. La Direction de l'Instruction Publique complied with this request and, at the same time, desired that the Kokusai Bunka Shinko-kai should dispatch a Japanese scholar to Indo-China in exchange. Thus arrangements were made to exchange professors between the two countries which took effect between May and July, 1941. Japan sent Dr. Masao Ota, professor of the medical department of the Tokyo Imperial University, while from Indo-China came Dr. Victor Goloubew, Secretaire Bibliothecaire General of l'Ecole Francaise d'Extreme-Orient. Dr. Ota, who has spent more than thirty years in studying funicular bacteria and leprosy, is an authority on this branch of medicine and is also a well-known literary man, having published some excellent novels and plays under the pen-name of Mokutaro Kinoshita. In addition, he is an enthusiast of things southern. He lectured on the inoculation of human leprosy into animals for the medical audience of Indo-China and on the development of printing in Japan for the general public. On the other hand, Dr. Goloubew, who is an authority on the study of the groupes d'Ankor and the tambour de cuivre in Tongking, lectured in Japan on the revival of the Ankor Vat in l'Ecole Francaise d'Extreme-Orient. The writer, who spent two weeks with him at Kyoto and Nara, learned from him that while he was studying in Paris, he lived near the residence of Anatole France and often called on the great writer at his Villa Said, and that he once saw Pierre Loti.

A little before the professorial exchange took place, Count Kiyoshi Kuroda, managing director of the Kokusai Bunka Shinko-kai, paid a visit to Thailand and Indo-China. In the latter country he held discussions with M. Albert Charton, head of la Direction de l'Instruction Publique, and M. George Coedes, principal of l'Ecole Francaise d'Extreme-Orient, and returned home with various definite plans such as exchange of old works of art and periodicals and opening of exhibitions intended for mutual introduction of culture. In September of the same year the exchange of periodicals was undertaken and so far 800 volumes have been exchanged. Those copies which have been presented to us by Indo-China are kept at the Tokyo Imperial University, the Kyoto Imperial University and three other academic bodies. The books for which Indo-China chiefly wishes are medical ones. It is noteworthy that besides this exchange of periodicals, the Pasteur Institute of that country has applied for the purchase of a great number of Japanese medical books.

Intimacy Increases

The winter of 1941-42 witnessed a record advancement in the diffusion of Japanese culture into Indo-China. Japanese painting exhibitions were held under the auspices of the Kokusai Bunka Shinko-kai from October until December at Hanoi, Haiphon, Hue and Saigon. In these exhibitions, which were enthusiastically received, were displayed gaku (framed pictures), kakemono (screens), shikishi (oblong pieces of thick colored paper with pictures or writings on them), color prints, etc. All of them were painted by the foremost Japanese artists of today. The popularity of the exhibition at Hanoi was greatly due to the presence of artist Tsuguji Fujita, who is well known in Paris. He not only attended the exhibition every day, but personally explained to the visitors the motif of the Japanese exhibits. Also he painted pictures before them and expounded the technique of Japanese painting for their appreciation. When he delivered a lecture on Japanese painting at the Hanoi University, he was applauded by a packed house. He cabled the following observations on the exhibition to a Tokyo paper:

It is indeed very significant that we have taken the initiative of introducing Japanese culture to Indo-China. This is the greatest art exhibition that has ever been held here. In this Japanese exhibition, intended for foreigners, I have been astonished at an unexpected fact: I have seized definite proof which I must make known to the painting world of Japan. Hitherto I was convinced that the sumiye (Japanese painting in black ink) was incomprehensible to foreigners; but I have just found that it is decidedly popular among the people here and is the object of admirations. Kyokudo's "Mountain Torrent" holds first rank among the whole pictures and has been desired by the Governor-General. Next come Taikan's "Bamboo Grove," and the landscapes by Kansetsu, Somei and Keigetsu. Everybody has been moved by Jippo's "Sparrows." On the contrary, Seiho's "Still Life" and Kiyokata's figure painting attracted the attention of a few people; and the richly-colored pictures of birds and flowers do not appear much to the visitors.

Another Exhibition Held

Concurrently with these exhibitions, a Japanese oil-painting exhibition was held at Hanoi. This, too, created a great sensation. It was opened under the joint supervision of the Kokusai Bunka Shinko-kai and the Societe Nippon-Indo-Chine, the latter of which has now been dissolved. Moreover, during the months of November and December of the same year the Exposition de l'Artisanat Japonais was held by the Federation Japonaise des Industries d'Art at Hanoi for the purpose of introducing the traditional art and culture of Japan through industrial products. The popular utensils, earthenware and glassware exhibited were all of the first order. This exhibition has served for the better understanding of Japan on the part of the French and the Indo-Chinese people and for the introduction of Japanese industrial products to the Indo-Chinese market. And simultaneous with the opening of this exhibition, Madame Charlotte Perriand, former non-regular official of the Trade Bureau of Japan, delivered a series of sympathetic lectures on Japanese industrial art.

About the same time, the Southern Trade Association opened the Foire-Exposition de Hanoi for the purpose of promoting the exportation of Japanese goods. In tune with this, a troupe of thirty Takarazuka ballet dancers of Japan gave a series of performances at Hanoi and Haiphon. Properly speaking, there had not been any amusement of this kind for the general public in Indo-China. The performances consisted of foreign and Japanese dances, songs and plays. They drew a full house every day and proved very successful. All the papers spoke of them in terms of high praise and the stars of the troupe were admired as excellent artists of Japan. The Takarazuka engagement was followed by the visit of Miss Nobuko Yoshiya, noted novelist, to Indo-China. A little later, Mrs. Michiyo Mori, who had once published a book of poems in French in Belgium made an extensive tour of the country and on returning home published a sheaf of articles relating to Indo-China.

(To Be Concluded)

In the Periodicals

The Shukan Asahi, Vol. 43, No. 5 dated February 7, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Asahi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Feature articles: War Situation in Solomons, German-Soviet War and "General Winter," Highlights of a Round-table Conference on War Report of Malay and History of Patriots of Old Japan.

THE MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

Lessons of Hojo's Downfall

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part III

The most serious of Ujimasa's faults was failure to read the symptoms of his times. To know the times one lives in is not the easiest thing in the world. There are thousands of signs and evidences of conflicting nature to confound judgement and obscure perspective: To know the present you must study the past—not merely the immediate past which is the father of the present but the remoter past which teaches the law of change on a broader basis; also you must know the conditions prevailing in your neighboring countries, near and far.

We are all voyaging across the sea of life aboard a great ship. The passengers talking and smoking or eating and drinking in their cabins below are often unconscious of whether they are moving or at a standstill; they are not sure even whither they are going. Time will come when they reach a port, land and enter into a new mode of life unless they are shipwrecked on the way. Meanwhile their boat is constantly moving and with it their own position, though they do not and cannot see it. They can only trust their captain; so woe betide them if the captain doesn't know.

North and South

In the changeable times in which Ujimasa's life was set, the stage itself was rapidly changing from beneath his feet, so to speak. No wonder that a man of Ujimasa's narrow outlook should have failed to see the grave metamorphosis which was passing over the face of the empire. What every student of history and geography of that time should have borne in mind was that Japan of those days was like an oblong table balanced upon two legs, one of which was planted in the southwest and the other in the northeast.

The political center might have moved from one to the other, but there were always these two sides, or counterparts, of one complete whole, either of which could not be isolated too long or too disproportionately in its relation to the other without disturbing the equipose or harmony of the whole. In the time of Ujimasa the center of political power was definitely moving from the north to the south.

Pendulum Swings

Going back to the time of Yoritomo, the political center in the early 13th century shifted from the south to the north, i.e., from Kyoto to Kamakura, which continued all through the so-called Kamakura period till in the middle of 13th century the Ashikagas rose to establish their new Shogunate at Muromachi, Kyoto. Then the center swung back for a while to the south. As the Ashikagas declined following the rise of the "gozoku"—powerful families—all over the country, especially in Kanto, such as Hojo, Takeda, Uyesugi, Imagawa and many others, the center of political power again moved northward.

Now in the latter part of the 16th century, which is the time we are reviewing, the pendulum had begun to swing towards Kyoto once more. Significant and symbolical of this new tendency was the rise in the region half-way between Kanto and Kansai—that is, in the great plains of Mino and Owari. Such wonderful characters as Nobunaga, Hideyoshi and Iyeyasu and a host of heroes who were destined to effect the regeneration of the nation set their eyes upon Kyoto. Most notable among them were Shingen, Kenshin and Imagawa Yoshimoto; these men began early while the others were still checked or had been delayed by enemies blocking their roadway to the capital.

In 1560 Yoshimoto, who was the first to start on this political marathon, was destroyed by Nobunaga, and the latter, favored by his geographical position and the death of stronger rivals, was the first to reach Kyoto in 1568, and so establish his political supremacy. After his death in 1582 Hideyoshi came to the fore and soon subdued the rest of the country and came out to the northeast to subjugate the Hojos.

So it was all too plain that the center of political control was now in Kansai, and viewed in the light of this new orientation of power, Kanto had become the rear of the empire instead of the center thereof, as the Hojos might have imagined. All this escaped the filmy eyes of Ujimasa. If he did realize it, it was only in a vague or a skeptical manner. He hugged the ancient idea that Kanto—his own Odawara—was the hub of the universe from which radiated every earthly enlightenment to bless mankind. He was essentially a product of the old age that was definitely passing, unfit to thrive in the new age which was dawning.

Already in the days of Nobunaga's father many "loyal" gozoku appeared in various parts of the country. They realized that to rescue the

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TRADITION IS IMPORTANT FACTOR IN UPHOLDING NATION'S STRENGTH

Many Books Written by Japanese, American, British Authors on War Between Japan and U.S.

By CAPTAIN HIKOTA HIROSE, RETIRED
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

Prior to the War of Greater East Asia, many books had been written describing a possible war between Japan and America. With the exception of a few books written by American and British authors, and several by Chinese and Russian, many of them were contributed by Japanese authors.

Most famous among the books published in foreign countries is one written by Homer Lea, an American author, published in 1908. This book was widely read by the Americans, as well as by the people of the world. The author said that in the event of a Japanese-American war, Japanese merchant vessels would scuttle themselves in the Panama Canal to make the canal unnavigable so that the American fleet would be kept in the Atlantic Ocean. Thus, we can clearly understand the reason why America was so nervous over the passage of Japanese ships through the canal just prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Another contribution on the same subject is by George Elliot. His work was first published in instalments in a magazine in 1928. Here in Japan, there is a translation of the book. Seeing the original, Admiral Kobayashi, who was then the Vice Minister of Navy, was very much impressed by the book, and therefore, had asked for a translation.

The writer says that the Pacific war would be started by Japanese surprise attacks on the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands. He envisages Japanese submarines operating in the Hawaiian waters, and after sinking and damaging the greater part of the American fleet, Japanese forces would be landed, he said, on Maui Island of the Hawaiian Group. Using this as a stepping stone, Japanese would attack Honolulu and Pearl Harbor, and later, Oahu, and the entire Hawaiian Islands would fall into Japanese hands.

'American Victory'

With complete control of sea power, George Elliot says that the Japanese would proceed to the American Continent, and land troops at points stretching from Los Angeles to Portland. The first phase of this war ends with the Japanese forces penetrating deep into the Continent, as far as the Rockey mountains.

With the initiative completely taken away, Japanese resistance rapidly deteriorates. Japanese supply lines in the Pacific are completely shattered, and the troops on the American Continent are left in a state of starvation. George Elliot concludes his book with the Japanese Government suing for peace.

Needless to say, the above publications were written for home consumption, and there is no need of taking them seriously. What need be considered here is the fact that the American writers unanimously agree that while America might lose in the early stages of a war with Japan, she would eventually become the winner in a long run. Their belief is that Japan is small, that her national economy is weak, and therefore, she would not be able to carry on a sustained war.

British writers and commentators were likewise of the same opinion concerning an Anglo-Japanese war. They generally agreed that the loss of Hongkong and other terriories in China was inevitable, but were confident that Britain could have made a stand at Singapore. What actually happened in the first stage of the War of Greater East Asia was far beyond their imagination. Their influences have been completely excluded from Greater East Asia.

Inexperienced and Weak

Although it is an accepted fact that the American navy is inexperienced and weak, events so far in the Pacific war have shown that America is a determined foe. In spite of the fact that America has suffered staggering losses in the battles of the Coral Sea, Midway and the Solomons, the fact that she has put up such stubborn resistance attests the above claim.

Since the Spanish-American War of 1898, the American navy has had no major sea battle experience. During the first World War, the American navy operated in European waters, but its major task was convoying hundreds of thousands of American troops across the Atlantic to Europe, and whatever action she has had was limited to skirmishes.

However, in the early days, from the Revolutionary War up until the Spanish-American War, America had participated in numerous bloody sea battles. And the fighting qualities of the American admirals who had earned much fame in these battles are being inculcated into the Americans today as the traditional spirit of the American navy.

During the Revolutionary War, the American navy which was still in infant state, operated unmolested by the more experienced, powerful British navy. American admirals like John Paul Jones had earned the high respect of the British.

At the time of the American Civil War, both the North and the South had devoted much time and energy to the construction of warships and new equipment. The Confederates introduced an innovation into its navy, called the Monitor. This warship was heavily armored for its size, with low freeboard and carried heavy guns on one or more revolving turrets. Both sides also experimented with the construction and the laying of automatic mines.

Flagship at Rear

In actual combat, both sides fought bravely. The deeds of Admiral David Glasgow Farragut who led the northern navy is even today well remembered. His strategy in the successful attack on the Monitor which was anchored among strong fortifications of the Mobile Bay had won him high praise. He led the attack through the narrow channel to the bay from atop the mast of the second warship. Ordinarily, the first warship is the flagship, but in this attack, the second warship was the flagship, and the commander gave his orders from the top of the mast.

The explanation is that Farragut wanted to stay alive until the attack was completed successfully. Mines being laid in the narrow channel, the first warship would be exposed to more danger of hitting the mines, and should his ship strike the mines, he still could have led the attack from the mast as the water was shallow, and the water would not have come up to the top of the mast.

When steaming through the channel to make the attack the first warship reported: "Mines ahead." Under ordinary circumstances when mines are sighted in the manner, the natural procedure would be to evade the mines, or to dispose of them before proceeding with the navigation.

Farragut, however, took no heed to the warning. Said he: "Mines? What of them. Full speed ahead!" This was probably one of the most unreasonable and reckless commands in the history of naval warfare. This order was carried out and the fleet proceeded. Although the first ship struck the mines and subsequently sank, the mines were cleared from the channel, and the attack on the Monitor was successfully carried out with the minimum loss of time.

Two major naval battles were fought in the Spanish-American War. One took place at Santiago in Cuba, and the other in the Manila Bay in the Philippine Islands.

Fleet Destroyed

At Santiago, the Spanish fleet was trapped in the harbor with the American warships closely guarding the entrance. Without any foresight, the Spanish fleet attempted to escape from the harbor in broad daylight. The American warships immediately pursued the fleeing Spanish fleet. In this battle, practically the entire Spanish fleet was destroyed.

The Spanish Fleet in the Philippines nestled complacently in Manila Bay whose entrance was strongly guarded by fortifications on Cavite and Corregidor Islands. The American fleet which was based around Hongkong at that time, in the early morning hours attacked and overcame the outer defenses, and penetrated into the bay and routed the Spanish fleet. The effect of this attack was similar to the surprise night attack by the Japanese fleet on the Americans in Tulagi Straits in the Solomons in which a major portion of the American cruisers were sunk.

Tradition is a potent factor in the strength of a nation. The Japanese Forces in the War of Greater East Asia are more than upholding the brilliant tradition of the country. The unparalleled victories on land, sea and air have more than surpassed the achievements of the Japanese Forces in the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars.

If our enemies had been allowed sufficient time to strengthen their ABCD ring around Japan before the war, such brilliant victories might not have been possible. The enemy's underestimation of the strength of this country also contributed tremendously to the victories gained by Japan. Looking from this light, the importance of the successful attack on Pearl Harbor at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia could be clearly understood. With her navy intact, America could have greatly harassed Japanese operations in the South when the campaigns were still in progress.

Pacific War Worries U.S.

After the staggering defeats in the first year, America is now placing more importance to the Pacific war. She is wasting no effort in stepping up production. Voluntary enlist-

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